11/24/86 58895-1

WYOMING

VOL. 23 NO. 11 NOV. 1986

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Aug '86	Sept '86
Labor Force	257,351	255,419
Employment	236,827	234,889
Unemployment	20,524	20,530
Rate (Raw)	8.0	8.0
Rate (S.A.)	9.3	9.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.13	$14.11
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.4	41.4
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.8	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.45	$12.49
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	328.6	330.2
Denver (Bimonthly)		362.9
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.6	+1.8

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

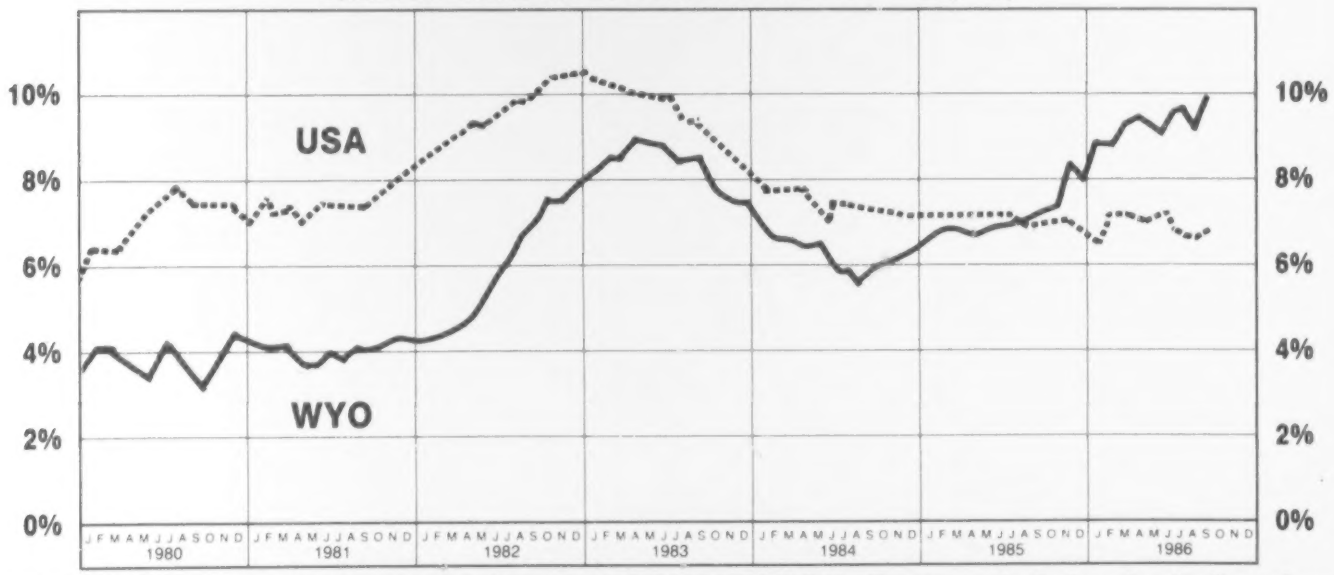
- Counties with Fluctuations of 400 or More Workers
- Wyoming Bankruptcies Soar
- Casper Pay Ranks 45th Among 305 Metropolitan Areas
- U.S.A. Ages: Average 31.5 Years
- Wyoming Personal Income up 1.5 Percent

IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that in the U.S., unemployment totalled 8.3 million out of a civilian labor force of 118.2 million in September, seasonally adjusted. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 7.0 percent, up from the August rate of 6.8 percent, and down from the September 1985 rate of 7.1 percent. The national unadjusted rate in September was 6.8 percent.

In September the lowest unemployment, 5.3 percent, was held by white women, 20 years and over. Adult white males followed closely behind with a rate of 5.4 percent. The highest rate, 38.3 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age. In September the average duration of unemployment was 15.6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING STATISTICS

Wyoming's September unemployment rate of 8.0 percent remained the same as August's rate, but was substantially higher than the September, 1985 rate of 5.9 percent. Seasonally adjusted, the rate went up 0.6 in September to 9.9 percent.

The September labor force declined from August, statewide, by almost 2,000 workers to 255,419 and was down 3.3 percent from the September, 1985 labor force.

During September five counties in the state had double-digit unemployment rates. Big Horn County again was the highest at 11.4 percent, followed by Uinta, Converse, Natrona, and Fremont Counties with rates of 10.8, 10.7, 10.4, and 10.0 percent respectively. Teton County, still enjoying the effects of tourism, had the lowest unemployment, at 4.1 percent.

NEIGHBORING STATES

The most current rates available for Wyoming's surrounding states are unrevised, not seasonally adjusted August rates. Of Wyoming's six neighboring states, only Idaho (8.2) had a higher rate when compared to Wyoming's August rate of 8.0 percent. The remaining states of Colorado, Montana, Utah, South Dakota and Nebraska had lower rates of 6.6, 6.5, 5.3, 4.1 and 3.9 percent respectively. Mississippi, at 12.7 percent, had the highest rate in the United States and New Hampshire had the lowest rate of 2.9 percent.

COUNTIES WITH FLUCTUATIONS OF 400 OR MORE WORKERS

When comparing Wyoming's First Quarter 1986 average monthly covered employment to First Quarter 1985, there were nine counties with fluctuations of 400 or more workers:

Natrona County had an employment loss of 1,940 which was a 6 percent decrease from a year ago. This was primarily due to 1,124 loss of workers in Mining, a 261 loss in Services, and a 214 loss in Wholesale Trade.

Campbell County's loss of 718 employees was due to 426 fewer workers in Mining, and 248 in Construction. There was a slight gain of 105 in Services.

Fremont County's loss of 591 workers was primarily due to decreases of 379 in Mining, 117 in Manufacturing, and 93 in Construction.

Carbon County's loss of 506 employees was primarily due to a decrease of 358 in Mining.

Uinta County lost 441 workers, primarily due to decreases of 238 in Construction, 186 in Mining, and 59 in Retail Trade.

Laramie County's gain of 553 was due to 538 new workers in Construction, 280 in Retail Trade and 208 in Services. These gains were offset by a 462 loss in Transportation, Communication & Utilities.

Sweetwater County gained 1,176 workers. This was primarily due to increases of 764 in Construction, 278 in Retail Trade, and 239 in Services. There was a decrease of 373 in Mining.

Sublette County had an employment gain of 1,417 which was an 82 percent increase from a year ago. Substantial increases were: 1,049 in Construction, 235 in Mining, and 130 in Services.

Lincoln County had the largest employment growth in Wyoming, with 3,916. This was primarily due to an increase of 3,323 in Construction at Exxon's LaBarge Project. Other substantial increases were 536 in Retail Trade and 142 in Services.

WYOMING BANKRUPTCIES SOAR

Bankruptcies in Wyoming continued their upward spiral during 1985 as more individuals, couples, and businesses sought protection from the court system. In 1985, a total of 1,140 bankruptcies were filed, an increase of 170 over 1984. Estimates based on the first eight months of 1986 show Wyoming's bankruptcies climbing to 1,450 by year's end.

As would be expected, the counties hardest hit include the state's population centers as well as areas where mining and agriculture are the dominant industries. Natrona County had both the greatest number of bankruptcies and the highest bankruptcy rate of any county in the state. See the table. With over 300 bankruptcies and a rate of approximately 47 bankruptcies per 10,000 population, Natrona County is experiencing heavy losses.

Other counties besieged with increasing bankruptcies include: Converse, with 57 bankruptcies and a rate of 44.4; Carbon, with 65 bankruptcies and a rate of 36.2; Campbell, with 98 bankruptcies and a rate of 33.5; and Uinta, with 59 bankruptcies and a rate of 32.1. Even Laramie County, whose rate in the past has been lower than the statewide average, saw bankruptcies increasing to 218 and a rate of 31.1. The statewide rate was 29.2.

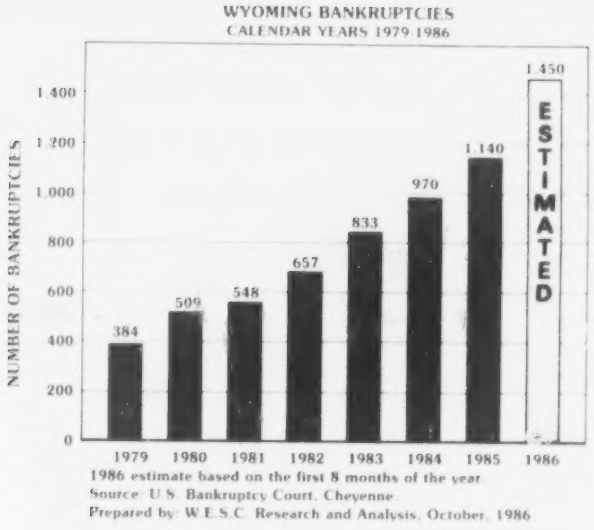
Just seven years ago the state had 384 bankruptcies. Compared to the 1986 estimate, that's an annual increase of almost 40 percent. If the same trend holds true, by 1990 we will have over 2,000 bankruptcies a year.

WYOMING COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES ALSO MONTHLY BANKRUPTCY AVERAGE AND BANKRUPTCY RATE SEPTEMBER 1985 to AUGUST 1986

	TOTAL FOR YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL	MONTHLY AVERAGE	RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION 1985 (DAFC* Estimate)
STATEWIDE	1,373	100.0	114	29.2
NATRONA	307	22.4	26	47.4
LARAMIE	218	15.9	18	31.1
CAMPBELL	98	7.1	8	33.5
FREMONT	87	6.3	7	25.5
SWEETWATER	80	5.8	7	20.4
ALBANY	66	4.8	6	21.6
CARBON	65	4.7	5	36.2
PARK	60	4.4	5	26.6
UINTA	59	4.3	5	32.1
CONVERSE	57	4.1	5	44.4
SHERIDAN	44	3.2	4	16.5
BIG HORN	31	2.3	3	27.5
WASHAKIE	27	2.0	2	27.5
GOSHEN	26	1.9	2	20.5
TETON	25	1.8	2	22.7
LINCOLN	18	1.3	2	12.0
PLATTE	18	1.3	2	20.9
WESTON	16	1.2	1	21.1
HOT SPRINGS	12	0.9	1	20.6
JOHNSON	10	0.7	1	15.4
SUBLETTE	9	0.7	1	12.8
NIOBRARA	8	0.6	1	25.2
CROOK	3	0.2	**	5.4
OUT-OF-STATE	29	2.1	2	N.A.

* Department of Administration and Fiscal Control

** Less than 1



CASPER PAY RANKS 45TH AMONG 305 METROPOLITAN AREAS

Casper's ranking among metropolitan areas for average annual pay has fallen for the third consecutive year, but unlike the state, still remains above the 1985 national average. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Casper's 1985 average annual pay of $19,997 was a modest 0.8 percent gain over 1984. That percentage gain was one of the smallest, with only nine other metropolitan areas showing a smaller increase in pay. The statewide average pay for 1985 was $18,950.

CASPER'S ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY

	1982	1983	1984	1985
RANK	15TH	27TH	35TH	45TH
DOLLARS	$19,489	$19,617	$19,842	$19,997

Cheyenne, which is the only other Wyoming metropolitan area (50,000+ population) moved up slightly in the rankings, going from 147th in 1984 to 141st in 1985. Although the Capital City's pay of $17,854 was lower than Casper's and the statewide average, it did show an annual increase of 3.3 percent.

Annual pay data are for workers covered by state and federal unemployement insurance programs and are compiled from reports submitted by employers for more than 96 million workers nationally. The "average" pay is computed by dividing total annual pay of both full and part-time employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly number of these employees.

U.S.A. AGES: AVERAGE 31.5 YEARS

The USA's population continues to grow, but more slowly than in the past.

According to the Census Bureau, the population on January 1, 1986, was 240,468,000. Births and deaths rose; immigration fell during 1985.

- Our median age reached an all-time high of 31.5 years.
- Minorities represented 15.1 percent of total population vs. 12.4 percent in 1970.
- Annual population growth dropped to 0.94 percent from 1.28 percent in 1970.

Source: USA Today

WYOMING PERSONAL INCOME UP 1.5 PERCENT

Recently received Bureau of Economic Analysis data showed nonfarm personal income in the Rocky Mountain region increasing 1.0 percent in the second quarter of 1986, the same as the national average. The increase in nonfarm personal income was more than the national average in Wyoming and Colorado and less than the national average in Idaho, Montana, and Utah.

Increases ranged from 1.5 percent in Wyoming (ranking 6th among all states) to 0.2 percent in Idaho (ranking 45th). In Wyoming, payroll increases in both durables and nondurables manufacturing, construction and federal, state and local government were well above the national average. Wyoming's increases in durables manufacturing, construction, and federal government payrolls were the largest in the nation.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1986	330.2	315.1	363.7	275.3	212.1	302.2	439.7
Annual % Change	1.8	4.3	2.8	3.2	1.2	-5.5	7.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	SEP 1986 [1]	AUG 1986 [1]	SEP 1985 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	255,419	257,351	264,264	- 0.8	- 3.3
Unemployment	20,530	20,524	15,597	0.0	31.6
Employed Labor Force	234,889	236,827	248,667	- 0.8	- 5.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	200,800	200,900	203,120	0.0	- 1.1
b. Agriculture[3]	12,693	12,693	12,926	0.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.0% 9.9%*	8.0% 9.3%*	5.9% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.8% 7.0%*	6.7% 6.8%*	6.9% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.3%	3.5%	1.5%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 584.15	$ 584.98	$ 595.19	- 0.1	- 1.9
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.4	43.7	0.0	- 5.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.11	$ 14.13	$ 13.62	- 0.1	3.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	34,124	30,153	14,221	13.2	140.0
a. Initial	3,769	3,406	2,160	10.7	74.5
Weeks Compensated	28,536	29,029	10,383	- 1.7	174.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,778,298	$ 4,827,411	$ 1,585,087	- 1.0	201.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 167.11	$ 165.86	$ 151.43	0.8	10.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,839	4,173	3,842	- 8.0	- 0.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,889	4,404	3,927	- 34.4	- 26.4
Non-Ag. Placements	2,934	3,142	3,307	- 6.6	- 11.3
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 533.32	$ 527.88	$ 526.59	1.0	1.3
Average Weekly Hours	42.7	42.4	43.7	0.7	- 2.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.49	$ 12.45	$ 12.05	0.3	3.7
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	330.2	328.6	324.5	0.5	1.8
Producer Prices, All Commodities	297.7	297.2	305.5	0.2	- 2.6
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	315.1	314.6	302.1	0.2	4.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEP 1986	AUG 1986	SEP 1985 *	%CHANGE AUG-SEP	%CHANGE SEP-SEP	SEP 1986	AUG 1986	SEP 1985	SEP 1986	AUG 1986	SEP 1985
Statewide	255,419	257,351	264,264	- 0.8	- 3.3	20,530	20,524	15,597	8.0	8.0	5.9
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.9	9.3	7.3
Albany	15,883	15,308	16,549	3.8	- 4.0	718	650	542	4.5	4.2	3.3
Big Horn	4,758	4,858	5,004	- 2.1	- 4.9	540	631	367	11.4	13.0	7.3
Campbell	19,671	19,659	19,663	0.1	0.0	1,736	1,788	1,254	8.8	9.1	6.4
Carbon	8,286	8,383	9,175	- 1.2	- 9.7	749	728	632	9.0	8.7	6.9
Converse	6,467	6,470	6,626	0.0	- 2.4	691	628	510	10.7	9.7	7.7
Crook	3,000	3,046	3,206	- 1.5	- 6.4	182	166	229	6.1	5.5	7.1
Fremont	15,674	15,538	16,655	0.9	- 5.9	1,574	1,612	1,466	10.0	10.4	8.8
Goshen	6,102	6,167	6,373	- 1.1	- 4.3	325	359	308	5.3	5.8	4.8
Hot Springs	2,719	2,792	2,954	- 2.6	- 8.0	215	248	135	7.9	8.9	4.6
Johnson	3,401	3,405	3,647	- 0.1	- 6.7	262	277	180	7.7	8.1	4.9
Laramie	35,718	35,533	36,032	0.5	- 0.9	2,045	1,897	1,764	5.7	5.3	4.9
Lincoln	9,626	9,425	9,740	2.1	- 1.2	725	716	528	7.5	7.6	5.4
Natrona	34,234	34,741	37,007	- 1.5	- 7.5	3,569	3,833	2,504	10.4	11.0	6.8
Niobrara	1,625	1,654	1,767	- 1.8	- 8.0	113	109	118	6.9	6.6	6.7
Park	14,190	15,491	14,520	- 8.4	- 2.3	1,090	1,161	762	7.7	7.5	5.2
Platte	3,562	3,412	3,942	4.4	- 9.6	278	279	300	7.8	8.2	7.6
Sheridan	13,062	12,736	13,663	2.6	- 4.4	854	756	821	6.5	5.9	6.0
Sublette	4,132	3,977	4,144	3.9	- 0.3	305	236	217	7.4	5.9	5.2
Sweetwater	22,456	22,271	22,211	0.8	1.1	2,140	2,018	1,383	9.5	9.1	6.2
Teton	10,865	12,398	11,022	- 12.4	- 1.4	444	296	388	4.1	2.4	3.5
Uinta	11,930	12,022	11,788	- 0.8	1.2	1,289	1,390	676	10.8	11.6	5.7
Washakie	4,940	4,943	5,154	- 0.1	- 4.2	442	444	290	8.9	9.0	5.6
Weston	3,117	3,122	3,421	- 0.2	- 8.9	246	303	223	7.9	9.7	6.5
United States									6.8	6.7	6.9
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.0	6.8	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1986/	AUG 1986	SEP 1985	AUG 1986	SEP 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1986	to SEP 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	201.3	201.1	212.7	0.1	- 5.4
Manufacturing	8.1	8.2	8.1	- 1.2	0.0
Durable Goods	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2	- 2.3	- 2.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	1.0	1.0	- 10.0	- 10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	193.2	192.9	204.6	0.2	- 5.6
Mining	21.2	21.6	26.4	- 1.9	- 19.7
Contract Construction	15.3	16.2	16.5	- 5.6	- 7.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.7	15.7	- 0.7	- 7.0
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	- 9.3
Transportation except Railroads	5.5	5.5	6.0	0.0	- 8.3
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.3	6.6	- 1.6	- 6.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.2	44.7	46.6	- 1.1	- 5.1
Wholesale Trade	8.7	8.8	9.5	- 1.1	- 8.4
Retail Trade	35.5	35.9	37.1	- 1.1	- 4.3
Food Stores	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 5.7
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 1.6
Eating & Drinking Places	12.8	12.8	13.4	0.0	- 4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 1.2	- 1.2
Services	35.9	37.9	37.7	- 5.2	- 4.8
Personal Services	1.9	2.0	2.1	- 5.0	- 9.5
Medical & Other Health Services	6.9	7.0	6.4	- 1.4	7.8
Government	54.0	49.9	53.6	8.2	0.7
Federal Government	8.3	8.5	8.5	- 2.3	- 2.3
State & Local Government	45.7	41.4	45.1	10.3	1.3
State Government	13.4	13.2	13.3	1.5	0.8
Local Government	32.3	28.2	31.7	14.5	1.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1986[2]	AUG 1986[3]	SEP 1985	AUG 1986	SEP 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1986	to SEP 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.4	29.4	33.0	0.0	- 10.9
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.4	- 7.7	- 14.2
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.2	28.1	31.6	0.3	- 10.8
Mining	3.1	3.2	4.5	- 3.1	- 31.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.9	3.0	4.2	- 3.3	- 31.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	- 4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	9.4	- 1.2	- 12.8
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 15.6
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 9.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	5.2	5.3	5.7	- 1.9	- 8.8
Government	6.2	5.7	6.2	8.8	0.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.5	5.0	5.5	10.0	0.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.9	30.7	31.2	0.7	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.0	9.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.7	29.6	30.1	0.3	- 1.3
Contract Construction	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	- 4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 2.9	- 5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.7	6.8	7.0	- 1.4	- 4.2
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.2
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9
Government	10.4	10.0	10.2	4.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State & Local Government	7.7	7.3	7.6	5.4	1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 23 NO. 12 DEC. 1986

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Sep '86	Oct '86
Labor Force	255,155	248,241
Employment	234,606	228,120
Unemployment	20,549	20,121
Rate (Raw)	8.1	8.1
Rate (S.A.)	9.9	9.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.16	$14.26
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	40.8	40.8
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.51	$12.54
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.0
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	330.2	330.5
Denver (Bimonthly)	358.4	
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.8	+1.5

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Benefits Paid to Wyoming's Unemployed
- ESC To Get New Computer System
- Over 123 Million Persons Worked During 1985
- Reemployment Increases Among Displaced Workers

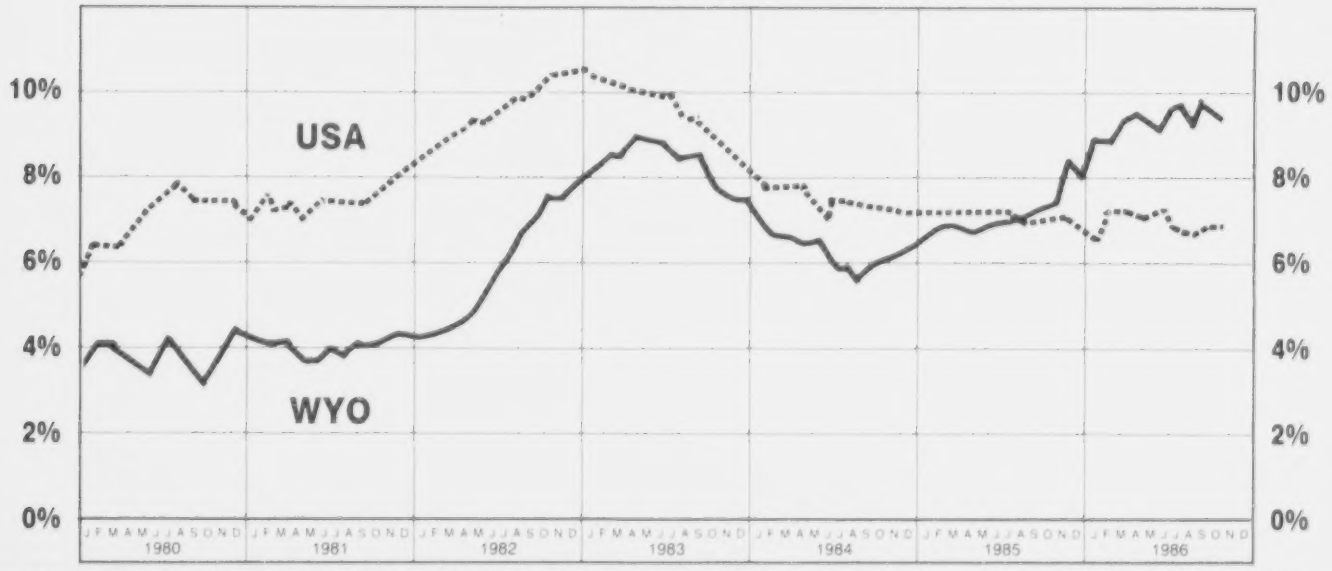
THE NATION

Across the U.S. 8.2 million people were unemployed in October out of a civilian labor force of 118.5 million, seasonally adjusted, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 7.0 percent, the same as September, and about the same as the 7.1 percent registered in October, 1985.

In October white adults (20+ years) continued with the lowest unemployment - women, 5.2 percent, and men registered 5.4 percent. Black teenagers had the highest rates of all categories, 34.8 percent, much worse than white teenagers who stood at 15.4 percent unemployed in October.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. in October was 15.2 weeks, down just slightly from the 15.4 weeks registered in October, 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The national employed labor force, total workers, increased annually by 2.4 million to 110.9 million jobholders in October. Strong annual employment gains in services, 1.0 million; trade, 0.6 million; finance, insurance & real estate, 0.4 million; and construction, 0.3 million helped to boost the national economy. Mining suffered the greatest nationwide annual loss of any industry in October, down 167,000 workers, an 18.4 percent decline.

IN WYOMING

In October the unemployment rate in Wyoming held at 8.1 percent, the same as September, and could be seen as a positive indicator for the state's economy. Historically, unemployment increases over the month, around half a percentage point, with the arrival of fall. However, the October rate continued well above the October, 1985 rate of 6.4 percent.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October was 9.4 percent, down sharply from 9.9 percent in September and was up two full percentage points from the October, 1985 rate of 7.4 percent.

In Wyoming, the labor force declined seasonally from September by over 6,900 workers to 248,200, and was down by less than one percent from year ago levels. Over the year, total employment was down by almost 5,700 workers, a significantly smaller decline compared to recent months.

Around the state most of the counties, 16, experienced annual declines in their labor force counts, one remained about unchanged, and six counties reflected some growth, with Campbell and Sweetwater counties experiencing the greatest numerical growth.

Big Horn County continued with the highest rate of unemployment, 11.4 percent, followed by Uinta, Natrona, and Fremont counties with rates of 10.5, 10.2, and 10.1 percent.

Albany and Goshen counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment in Wyoming, with rates of 4.3 and 4.5 percent.

With the exception of manufacturing and state & local government, all major industrial sectors in the state in October lost workers over the year. Mining, oil & gas extraction, oilfield related services, and trade continued to be the most depressed industries.

NEIGHBORING STATES

All six states contiguous to Wyoming had lower seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates in September, the latest data available. Unemployment rates for Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah, South Dakota, and Nebraska were 7.1, 6.7, 6.6, 5.2, 3.6, and 3.9 percent. These compared to Wyoming's September rate of 8.1 percent. Louisiana, at 12.5 percent had the highest rate in the U.S. and New Hampshire continued the lowest at 2.6 percent.

IT'S NO SMALL POTATOES

A very significant factor in bolstering the state's sagging economy has become the unemployment insurance (U.I.) programs, administered by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission. In fiscal year 1986 alone, the Commission was responsible for the distribution of more than $44 million to the state's jobless.

That contrasts sharply with the roughly $12.5 million in benefits paid back in FY '80, a good year economically for Wyoming.

But by the end of FY '81, benefit payments had nearly doubled, to almost $23 million, and in FY '82 jumped another 52 percent to almost $35 million.

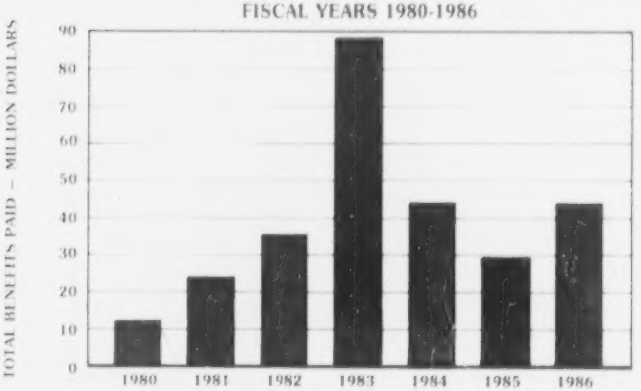
Comparatively speaking, however, that was nothing. In FY '83, when the economic crunch bit into the state with vengeance, the Commission paid more than $87,821,000 in U.I. benefits to compensate for the 556,000 weeks of unemployment claimed by jobless Wyomingites.

By the end of FY '85, benefit payments dwindled to a relatively small $29 million, only to rebound to the $44 million paid in FY '86.

What are current conditions like? Well, throughout the summer and up to the present time, U.I. payments are averaging about $1 million per week. In October, for example, over $5,000,000 worth of benefits were paid, compensating for some 30,500 weeks of unemployment. And things will get worse before they get better.

During the past six fiscal years, then, the Commission has distributed into Wyoming's economy well over $262 million — and that's a sizeable chunk of money in anyone's book.

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID TO WYOMING'S UNEMPLOYED
FISCAL YEARS 1980-1986



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, November, 1986.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
October, 1986	330.5	315.6	363.0	276.5	213.2	302.6	442.3
Annual % Change	1.5	4.3	2.4	3.0	1.0	5.7	7.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ESC TO GET NEW COMPUTER SYSTEM

The most extensive revision of an Employment Security Commission (ESC) computer system to date will be implemented Monday, January 5, 1987.

Involved in the revision, which has taken nearly two years to complete, is the complete rewrite of the ESC's employer tax (contributions) automated system. Primarily, the system is designed to improve efficiency throughout the agency, specifically, within the contributions system itself. It will completely replace the agency's current tax system.

It is anticipated that a noticeable improvement in communications between employers and the agency will develop as a result of the new system. Documents will be generated much more quickly since all employer information will be on-line in the computer. This will permit agency staff to respond much faster to client inquiries. It has been estimated by rewrite committee officials that there will be about five times as much information available with the new system.

Automated within the new Wyoming ESC Tax System will be the employer registration function, cashiering, on-line inquiry for research and analysis, employer deliquency control and employer experience (tax) rate calculation.

Officials noted that practically every other system in the agency will be effected by this change-over.

December 19th, the physical implementation of the new tax system will begin and the next two weeks will be an intensely difficult time for all who are involved in the conversion. During this period, the officials warned, employers and clients should be advised that it will be difficult for them to obtain information due to the volume of disruptions required in doing the conversion.

This new automated system is not only the most extensive ever undertaken by the agency, it will also be the most expensive, but it is expected to yield very worthwhile dividends for Wyoming's employers as well as improving overall efficiency within the agency.

OVER 123 MILLION PERSONS WORKED DURING 1985, 2.3 MILLION MORE THAN IN 1984

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, data from the annual work experience survey showed a total of 123.5 million persons held jobs all or part of the year during 1985. The increase included more than 1.3 million additional male workers and nearly 1 million additional female workers. Two-thirds of all men and nearly one-half of all working women reported holding year-round, full-time jobs.

A total of 21.0 million persons were unemployed for one or more periods during 1985, 550,000 fewer than were jobless during 1984. Nine out of 10 of these individuals were employed for at least part of the year.

The work experience survey is conducted each March as a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey which provides the monthly estimates of the labor force status of the population. The questions in the March supplement refer retrospectively to one's work status (weeks employed, weeks unemployed, etc.) during the entire previous calendar year. Because many people change job status during the course of a year, the cumulative total with some employment or unemployment is much greater than the annual average for the same year, based on data from monthly surveys. For example, the cumulative total with a job during all or part of 1985 exceeded the annual average civilian employment level by 16.3 million, and the total with some unemployment during the year was more than 2.5 times the annual average unemployment level.

Source: National Governor's Association, Labor Notes, November 1986.

REEMPLOYMENT INCREASES AMONG DISPLACED WORKERS

In October, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor issued the results of its second special survey of workers whose jobs were abolished or plants shut down. Among workers who lost jobs over the 5-year period between January 1981 and January 1986, 67 percent were reemployed and 18 percent were unemployed when surveyed in January 1986. This was a significant improvement compared with January 1984, when only 60 percent of the displaced were found to be reemployed and 25 percent were still unemployed.

The January 1986 survey found 5.1 million workers who had been at their jobs for at least 3 years before they were displaced. Of these, 3.4 million were reemployed, though many at lower pay; 900,000 were employed; and nearly 800,000 had left the labor force. Among those who returned to full-time work, 56 percent were earning as much or more than they had on their former jobs. The remainder had taken jobs at lower pay. Moreover, about 330,000 who had lost full-time jobs were working part time when surveyed.

The survey of displaced workers was sponsored by the Employment and Training Administration of the Labor Department and was conducted as a supplement to the January 1986 Current Population Survey. The purpose of the special survey was to identify workers who had lost jobs because of the closing or moving of a plant or company, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions or entire shifts.

Altogether, 13.1 million workers 20 years and over were identified in this survey as having lost jobs during the January 1981-86 period because of one of the factors listed above. However, a large number of these workers had been at their jobs only a short period when the loss occurred, with 6.4 million reporting 1 year or less of tenure on the lost job. In order to focus on workers who had developed a relatively firm attachment to the jobs they lost, only those with a minimum of 3 years of tenure are included in this analysis.

Source: National Governor's Association, Labor Notes, November 1986.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	OCT 1986 [1]	SEP 1986 [1]	OCT 1985 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	248,241	255,155	249,676	- 2.7	- 0.6
Unemployment	20,121	20,549	15,881	- 2.1	26.7
Employed Labor Force	228,120	234,606	233,795	- 2.8	- 2.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	196,800	200,800	198,287	- 2.0	- 0.7
b. Agriculture[3]	10,154	12,693	10,341	- 20.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.1% 9.4%*	8.1% 9.9%*	6.4% 7.4%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.6% 7.0%*	6.8% 7.0%*	6.8% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.4%	3.3%	1.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 581.81	$ 577.73	$ 593.21	0.7	- 1.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	40.8	43.3	0.0	- 5.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.26	$ 14.16	$ 13.70	0.7	4.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	31,955	34,124	17,633	- 6.4	81.2
a. Initial	4,589	3,769	3,486	21.8	31.6
Weeks Compensated	30,482	28,536	13,284	6.8	129.5
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 5,068,802	$ 4,778,298	$ 2,031,651	6.1	149.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 166.01	$ 167.11	$ 152.29	- 0.7	9.0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,214	3,839	3,596	9.8	17.2
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,201	2,889	3,438	10.8	- 6.9
Non-Ag. Placements	3,124	2,934	3,137	6.5	- 0.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 526.68	$ 530.42	$ 518.40	- 0.7	1.6
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	42.4	43.2	- 0.9	- 2.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.54	$ 12.51	$ 12.00	0.2	4.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	330.5	330.2	325.5	0.1	1.5
Producer Prices, All Commodities	298.3	297.7	307.9	0.2	- 3.1
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	315.6	315.1	302.6	0.2	4.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985	%CHANGE SEP-OCT	%CHANGE OCT-OCT	OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985	OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985
Statewide	248,241	255,155	249,676	- 2.7	- 0.6	20,121	20,549	15,881	8.1	8.1	6.4
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.4	9.9	7.4
Albany	15,754	15,890	15,863	- 0.9	- 0.7	670	718	628	4.3	4.5	4.0
Big Horn	4,425	4,748	4,571	- 6.8	- 3.2	506	540	359	11.4	11.4	7.9
Campbell	19,866	19,712	18,787	0.8	5.7	1,614	1,741	1,170	8.1	8.8	6.2
Carbon	8,061	8,269	8,732	- 2.5	- 7.7	787	746	715	9.8	9.0	8.2
Converse	6,339	6,476	6,213	- 2.1	2.0	623	691	488	9.8	10.7	7.9
Crook	2,790	2,994	2,827	- 6.8	- 1.3	191	182	205	6.8	6.1	7.3
Fremont	15,532	15,659	15,602	- 0.8	- 0.4	1,574	1,574	1,375	10.1	10.0	8.8
Goshen	5,846	6,100	5,925	- 4.2	- 1.3	265	332	280	4.5	5.4	4.7
Hot Springs	2,641	2,717	2,735	- 2.8	- 3.4	199	215	119	7.5	7.9	4.4
Johnson	3,129	3,400	3,254	- 8.0	- 3.8	221	262	189	7.1	7.7	5.8
Laramie	35,798	35,542	35,745	0.7	0.1	2,138	2,055	1,835	6.0	5.8	5.1
Lincoln	8,800	9,638	8,903	- 8.7	- 1.2	741	725	526	8.4	7.5	5.9
Natrona	34,010	34,240	36,768	- 0.7	- 7.5	3,472	3,567	2,533	10.2	10.4	6.9
Niobrara	1,502	1,625	1,579	- 7.6	- 4.9	120	113	145	8.0	6.9	9.2
Park	13,167	14,145	13,026	- 6.9	1.1	1,013	1,089	762	7.7	7.7	5.8
Platte	3,459	3,553	3,686	- 2.6	- 6.2	318	278	297	9.2	7.8	8.1
Sheridan	12,897	13,011	13,028	- 0.9	- 1.0	831	853	832	6.4	6.6	6.4
Sublette	3,673	4,125	3,706	- 11.0	- 0.9	274	305	197	7.5	7.4	5.3
Sweetwater	22,974	22,471	21,785	2.2	5.5	2,183	2,142	1,461	9.5	9.5	6.7
Teton	7,651	10,860	7,486	- 29.5	2.2	451	444	450	5.9	4.1	6.0
Uinta	11,975	11,940	11,300	0.3	6.0	1,258	1,291	767	10.5	10.8	6.8
Washakie	4,762	4,921	4,838	- 3.2	- 1.6	405	441	286	8.5	9.0	5.9
Weston	3,188	3,118	3,321	2.2	- 4.0	266	246	264	8.3	7.9	7.9
United States									6.6	6.8	6.8
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.0	7.0	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1986[2]	SEP 1986[3]	OCT 1985	SEP 1986	OCT 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to OCT 1986	to OCT 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.9	201.0	209.0	- 2.0	- 5.8
Manufacturing	8.5	8.3	8.4	2.4	1.2
Durable Goods	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 2.5	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.3	4.5	7.0	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.4	192.7	200.6	- 2.2	- 6.1
Mining	21.0	21.3	26.5	- 1.4	- 21.0
Contract Construction	14.3	15.6	15.6	- 8.3	- 8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.2	14.3	15.7	- 0.7	- 9.6
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 12.5
Transportation except Railroads	5.2	5.3	6.0	- 1.9	- 13.3
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.2	6.5	- 1.6	- 6.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.2	43.5	46.2	- 0.7	- 6.5
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.7	9.6	- 1.1	- 10.4
Retail Trade	34.7	34.8	36.6	- 0.3	- 5.2
Food Stores	5.0	4.9	5.2	2.0	- 3.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.0	6.2	6.3	- 3.2	- 4.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.1	12.3	13.3	- 1.6	- 9.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.9	7.9	- 1.3	- 1.3
Services	33.3	36.2	34.4	- 8.0	- 3.2
Personal Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.8	6.9	6.3	- 1.4	7.9
Government	54.7	53.9	54.4	1.5	0.6
Federal Government	6.9	8.0	7.4	- 13.8	- 6.7
State & Local Government	47.8	46.0	47.0	3.9	1.7
State Government	14.1	13.3	14.1	6.0	0.0
Local Government	33.7	32.6	33.0	3.4	2.1

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Casper and Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1986[2]	SEP 1986[3]	OCT 1985	SEP 1986	OCT 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to OCT 1986	to OCT 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.3	29.4	33.0	- 0.3	- 11.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.0	28.1	31.6	- 0.4	- 11.4
Mining	3.1	3.2	4.5	- 3.1	- 31.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.9	2.9	4.2	0.0	- 31.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.9	2.0	2.1	- 5.0	- 9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	9.5	- 1.2	- 13.7
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.7	3.3	- 3.7	- 21.2
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 9.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Services	5.1	5.2	5.7	- 1.9	- 10.5
Government	6.3	6.1	6.2	3.3	1.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.6	5.4	5.5	3.7	1.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.8	30.7	31.0	0.3	- 0.6
Manufacturing	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.6	29.6	29.9	0.0	- 1.0
Contract Construction	1.9	2.0	2.0	- 5.0	- 5.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.8	6.7	6.9	1.5	- 1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	6.2	1.7	- 3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	2.0	1.9	- 5.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.4	5.3	- 1.9	0.0
Government	10.5	10.2	10.3	2.9	1.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
State & Local Government	7.8	7.6	7.8	2.6	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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2/157 S895-1

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 1 JAN. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Oct '86	Nov '86
Labor Force	249,322	247,494
Employment	229,181	225,566
Unemployment	20,141	21,928
Rate (Raw)	8.1	8.9
Rate (S.A.)	9.3	9.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.20	$14.10
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	40.7	42.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.49	$12.50
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.2	42.0
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	330.5	330.8
Denver (Bimonthly)		361.2
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.5	+1.3

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

— Wyoming Federal Employment
— Wyoming – Back In The Top Ten
— Consumer Price Index

THE USA

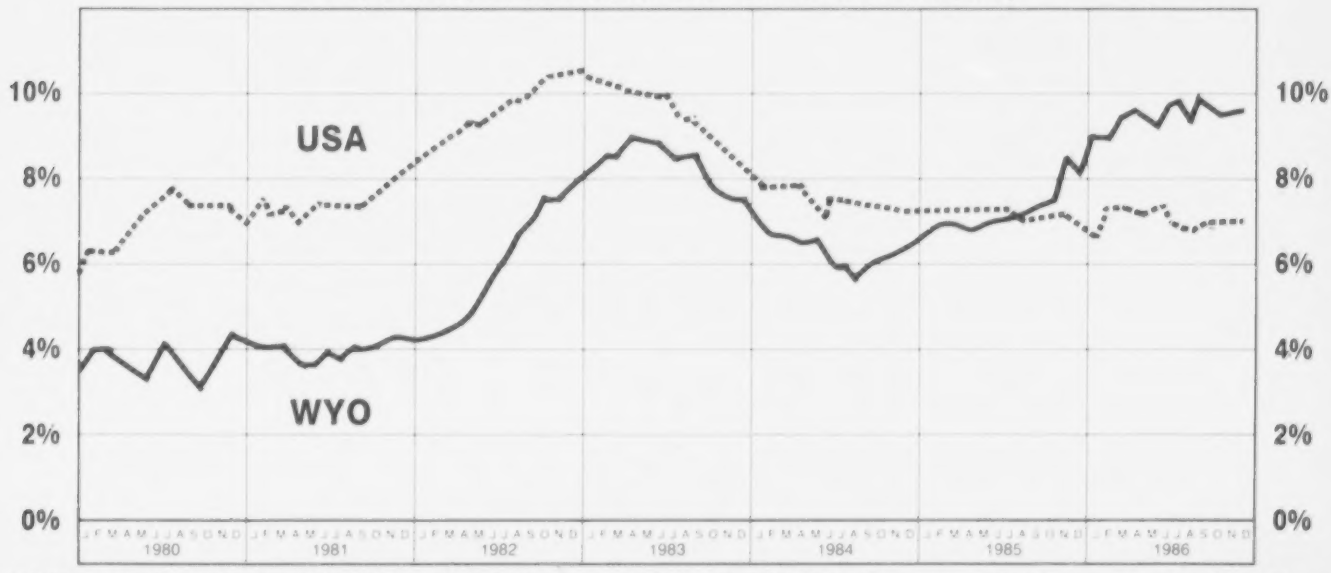
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 8.3 million were unemployed across the United States, out of a civilian labor force of 118.7 million in November, seasonally adjusted. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, at 7.0 percent remained unchanged from both the previous month and November of 1985.

With an average 1986 rate through November of 7.0 percent national unemployment continues below recent years. Compare this to the 1982 recessionary average rate of 9.7 percent and the 1984 and 1985 average rate of 7.5 and 7.2 percent.

Among categories of the unemployed white adult women (20 + years) continued with the lowest unemployment in November at 5.2 percent, followed by white adult men at 5.4 percent.

Average duration of unemployment was down in November at 14.8 weeks, compared to 15.2 weeks in October and 15.7 weeks a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The national employed labor force, total workers, increased annually by 2.5 million to 110.8 million jobholders in November. Substantial annual employment gains in services, 1.1 million; trade, 0.6 million; finance, insurance & real estate, 0.3 million; and construction, 0.4 million, helped to boost the national economy. Mining continued to register the greatest nationwide loss of any industry in November, down 166,000 workers, a decline in excess of 18 percent.

IN WYOMING

Wyoming's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for November, at 8.9 percent, was up seasonally from the October rate of 8.1 percent. Unfortunately, historical trends indicate that unemployment will continue its seasonal upturn through January or February of 1987. The November rate, compared to 7.9 percent a year ago, was up one full percentage point.

In October, the latest data available for all states, Wyoming's unemployment rate was ranked ninth highest in the nation and was the highest of any Rocky Mountain state. In fact, through October, the Equality state has ranked in the top ten for unemployment for eight months.

Seasonally adjusted, the rate for Novermber was 9.4 percent, about the same as the 9.3 percent recorded in October and was up one full percentage point from the November, 1985 rate of 8.4 percent.

The Wyoming civilian labor force contracted seasonally from October by over 1,800 workers to 247,500 and was about the same as a year ago. Over the year total employment was down by over 2,000 workers, a much smaller decline than in recent months. During the same time frame the number of unemployed was up by more than 2,500, almost 13 percent, the smallest increase so far this year.

Around the state, most counties experienced annual labor force declines or remained at about last year's level. The southwestern corner of the state, Sweetwater amd Uinta counties indicated modest labor force growth, much of which occurred in increased numbers of jobseekers.

During November, six counties in Wyoming had double-digit unemployment rates. Big Horn again was highest, at 13.4 percent, followed by Uinta, Platte, Natrona, and Fremont at 11.6, 11.0, 10.9, and 10.7 percent. Natrona County remained the hardest hit in sheer numbers of jobseekers, almost 3,700, followed by Sweetwater and Laramie, both having almost 2,400 unemployed.

Albany and Goshen counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment with rates of 5.1 and 5.7 percent.

With the exception of manufacturing and state & local government, all major industrial sectors lost workers over the year. Mining, oil & gas extraction, oilfield services, and trade continued to be the most depressed industries.

WYOMING FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released 1985 data on employment by occupation of Wyoming's federal civilian government workers. The data shows the state's total federal civilian employment at 6,849, that's a decline of 11 workers over 1984.

The occupational group experiencing the largest decline in employment was clerical occupations. That group lost 56 jobs. Agriculture, forestry, and fishery occupations showed a growth of 44 workers. The occupational group professional, paraprofessional, and technical, which account for over one in three jobs, had the most workers.

The all other group of professional, paraprofessional, and technical workers, which includes all workers in that major group which could not be classified into a specific occupation, had both the largest number of workers (400) and the greatest growth (129) of any occupation. Receptionists and information clerks saw the greatest decline in employment, with 43 workers losing jobs.

WYOMING
FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

OCTOBER 1985

	1985 Employment	1984 Employment	Change
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ALL OCCUPATIONS	6,849	6,860	– 11
Managerial and Administrative Occupations	366	340	+ 26
Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical Occupations	2,640	2,629	+ 11
Sales and Related Occupations	36	44	– 8
Service Occupations	324	333	– 9
Clerical and Administrative Support Occupations	2,184	2,240	– 56
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Occupations	286	242	+ 44
Production, Constr., Operating, Maint., and Material Handling Occupations	1,013	1,032	– 19

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics.

TOP FEDERAL CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS BASED ON EMPLOYMENT

Rank		Employment
1	All Other Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical Workers	401
2	Traffic, Shipping, and Receiving Clerks	365
3	Mail Carriers, Postal Service	335
4	Foresters and Conservation Scientists	261
5	All Other Clerical and Administrative Support Workers	223

Source: BLS, OES

FEDERAL CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS WITH GREATEST GROWTH IN NUMBERS

Rank		Employment
1	All Other Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical Workers	+ 29
2	All Other Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	+ 28
3	Forester and Conservation Workers	+ 24
4	All Other Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Related Workers	+ 20
5	All Other Protective Service Workers	+ 10

Source: BLS, OES

FEDERAL CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS WITH GREATEST DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT

Rank		Employment
1	Receptionists and Information Clerks	- 43
2	All Other Motor Vehicle Operators	- 35
3	Typists	- 23
4	All Other Helpers, Laborer, Material Movers, Hand	- 22
5	Biological Scientists	- 15

Source: BLS, OES

WYOMING - BACK IN THE TOP TEN

For the first seven months in 1986, Wyoming has ranked in the top 10 states with the highest unemployment rates. Improvement was finally realized in August when the state fell to 13th only to climb back to ninth in October. The highest ranking thus far in 1986 was fourth which occurred in the month of April.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING WYOMING - 1986

1986	Rank
January	6th
February	6th
March	5th
April	4th
May	6th
June	8th
July	8th
August	13th
September	11th
October	9th

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

DEFINITIONS

EMPLOYED: A count of individuals 16 years of age or older who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more as an unpaid family worker in a family-operated enterprise. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are included in the U.S. totals, but are excluded from the Wyoming counts.

UNEMPLOYED: Includes all individuals who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work, except for temporary illness, and was actually seeking work within the preceding four weeks.

LABOR FORCE: The sum of the employed and the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The number of unemployed as a percent of the total labor force.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: A monthly statistical measure of the average change in price in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Though the CPI is often called the "Cost of Living Index," it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX: This index measures the average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: An estimate of all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1986	330.8	316.4	361.7	277.4	213.1	304.3	444.6
Annual % Change	1.3	4.2	1.9	3.1	0.9	5.8	7.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	NOV 1986[1]	OCT 1986[1]	NOV 1985[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	247,494	249,322	247,022	- 0.7	0.2
Unemployment	21,928	20,141	19,399	8.9	13.0
Employed Labor Force	225,566	229,181	227,623	- 1.6	- 0.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	192,600	196,800	194,571	- 2.1	- 1.0
b. Agriculture[3]	8,732	10,154	8,893	- 14.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.9% 9.4%*	8.1% 9.3%*	7.9% 8.4%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.6% 7.0%*	6.6% 7.0%*	6.7% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.7%	3.4%	2.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 592.20	$ 577.94	$ 616.08	2.5	- 3.9
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	40.7	45.4	3.2	- 7.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.10	$ 14.20	$ 13.57	- 0.7	3.9
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	33,245	31,955	19,931	4.0	66.8
a. Initial	4,882	4,589	4,399	6.4	11.0
Weeks Compensated	28,759	30,482	13,335	- 5.7	115.7
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,719,894	$ 5,068,802	$ 2,028,815	- 6.9	132.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 163.92	$ 166.01	$ 151.41	- 1.3	8.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,144	4,214	4,479	- 25.4	- 29.8
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,243	3,201	3,542	- 29.9	- 36.7
Non-Ag. Placements	2,105	3,124	3,428	- 32.6	- 38.6
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 525.00	$ 527.08	$ 521.42	- 0.4	0.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	42.2	43.2	- 0.5	2.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.50	$ 12.49	$ 12.07	0.1	3.6
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	330.8	330.5	326.6	0.1	1.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities	298.7	298.3	309.5	0.1	- 3.5
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	316.4	315.6	303.6	0.3	4.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV 1986	OCT 1986	NOV 1985	%CHANGE OCT-NOV	%CHANGE NOV-NOV	NOV 1986	OCT 1986	NOV 1985	NOV 1986	OCT 1986	NOV 1985
Statewide	247,494	249,322	247,022	- 0.7	0.2	21,928	20,141	19,399	8.9	8.1	7.9
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.4	9.3	8.4
Albany	15,730	15,884	15,554	- 1.0	1.1	801	671	753	5.1	4.2	4.8
Big Horn	4,396	4,463	4,473	- 1.5	- 1.7	590	506	442	13.4	11.3	9.9
Campbell	18,957	19,320	18,687	- 1.9	1.4	1,494	1,600	1,467	7.9	8.3	8.0
Carbon	8,109	8,275	8,569	- 2.0	- 5.4	796	789	791	9.8	9.5	9.2
Converse	6,369	6,385	6,273	- 0.3	1.5	622	621	617	9.8	9.7	9.8
Crook	2,762	2,817	2,751	- 2.0	0.4	242	191	255	8.8	6.8	9.3
Fremont	15,792	15,678	15,712	0.7	0.5	1,688	1,577	1,605	10.7	10.1	10.2
Goshen	5,822	5,907	5,808	- 1.4	0.2	332	269	352	5.7	4.6	6.1
Hot Springs	2,619	2,669	2,747	- 1.9	- 4.7	223	199	202	8.5	7.5	7.3
Johnson	3,172	3,156	3,222	0.5	- 1.6	328	222	279	10.3	7.0	8.7
Laramie	35,784	35,687	36,026	0.3	- 0.7	2,350	2,141	2,599	6.6	6.0	7.2
Lincoln	8,805	8,867	8,778	- 0.7	0.3	832	740	709	9.4	8.4	8.1
Natrona	33,760	33,880	36,367	- 0.4	- 7.2	3,666	3,470	2,947	10.9	10.2	8.1
Niobrara	1,477	1,515	1,515	- 2.5	- 2.5	134	121	143	9.1	8.0	9.4
Park	13,126	13,312	12,666	- 1.4	3.6	1,085	1,017	901	8.3	7.6	7.1
Platte	3,771	3,731	3,629	1.1	3.9	414	323	339	11.0	8.7	9.4
Sheridan	12,980	13,051	12,866	- 0.5	0.9	1,012	835	1,012	7.8	6.4	7.9
Sublette	3,619	3,710	3,560	- 2.5	1.7	313	274	185	8.7	7.4	5.2
Sweetwater	23,290	23,176	21,586	0.5	7.9	2,375	2,188	1,704	10.2	9.4	7.9
Teton	7,158	7,731	7,025	- 7.4	1.9	507	453	573	7.1	5.9	8.2
Uinta	12,036	12,080	11,229	- 0.4	7.2	1,396	1,263	928	11.6	10.5	8.3
Washakie	4,792	4,812	4,821	- 0.4	- 0.6	433	406	367	9.0	8.4	7.6
Weston	3,169	3,216	3,156	- 1.5	0.4	293	266	207	9.2	8.3	6.6
United States									6.6	6.6	6.7
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.0	7.0	7.0

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	NOV 1986[2]	OCT 1986[3]	NOV 1985	OCT 1986	NOV 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1986	to NOV 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	194.3	198.0	204.0	- 1.9	- 4.8
Manufacturing	8.5	8.6	8.0	- 0.2	6.3
Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.6	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	185.8	189.4	196.0	- 1.9	- 5.2
Mining	20.9	21.1	26.3	- 0.9	- 20.5
Contract Construction	12.4	14.7	13.5	- 15.6	- 8.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.2	14.3	15.4	- 0.7	- 7.8
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	- 6.5
Transportation except Railroads	5.2	5.3	5.8	- 1.9	- 10.3
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	- 6.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.5	43.0	45.3	- 1.2	- 6.2
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.7	9.4	- 1.1	- 8.5
Retail Trade	33.9	34.3	35.9	- 1.2	- 5.6
Food Stores	5.0	4.9	5.3	2.0	- 5.7
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.0	6.1	6.2	- 1.6	- 3.2
Eating & Drinking Places	11.5	12.0	12.4	- 4.2	- 7.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 2.5
Services	32.6	33.8	33.2	- 3.5	- 1.8
Personal Services	1.9	2.0	2.0	- 5.0	- 5.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.8	6.9	6.4	- 1.4	6.3
Government	55.3	54.8	54.3	0.9	1.8
Federal Government	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	48.0	47.5	47.0	1.1	2.1
State Government	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Local Government	34.0	33.5	33.0	1.5	3.0

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Casper and Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	NOV 1986[2]	OCT 1986[3]	NOV 1985	OCT 1986	NOV 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1986	to NOV 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.8	29.2	32.5	- 1.4	- 11.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.5	27.9	31.1	- 1.4	- 11.6
Mining	3.1	3.1	4.3	0.0	- 27.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.9	2.9	4.1	0.0	- 29.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.7	1.9	1.9	- 10.5	- 10.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.9	2.1	- 5.3	- 14.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	9.5	- 1.2	- 13.7
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 15.6
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.3	0.0	- 11.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.6
Services	5.0	5.1	5.6	- 2.0	- 10.7
Government	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 1.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.4	5.5	5.5	- 1.8	- 1.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.4	30.8	30.6	- 1.3	- 0.7
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.3	29.7	29.5	- 1.3	- 0.7
Contract Construction	1.6	1.9	1.7	- 15.8	- 5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	- 1.5
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Government	10.6	10.5	10.4	1.0	1.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State & Local Government	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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3/5/87 S8895-1

WYOMING

VOL. 24 NO. 2 FEB. 1987

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Nov '86	Dec '86
Labor Force	247,377	245,418
Employment	225,425	223,383
Unemployment	21,952	22,035
Rate (Raw)	8.9	9.0
Rate (S.A.)	9.4	8.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.54	$14.85
Avg. Weekly Hours:		
Mining	41.4	41.4
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.9	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.57	$12.64
Avg. Weekly Hours:		
Mining	41.7	42.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban, 1967=100:		
U.S. City Avg.	330.8	331.1
Denver-Boulder(bi-monthly)	361.2	
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.3	+1.1

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

Current Employment Statistics
Monthly Employment Estimates Improve
ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons - Third Quarter 1986
Wyoming Last In Rank of Percent Change in Nonfarm Personal Income

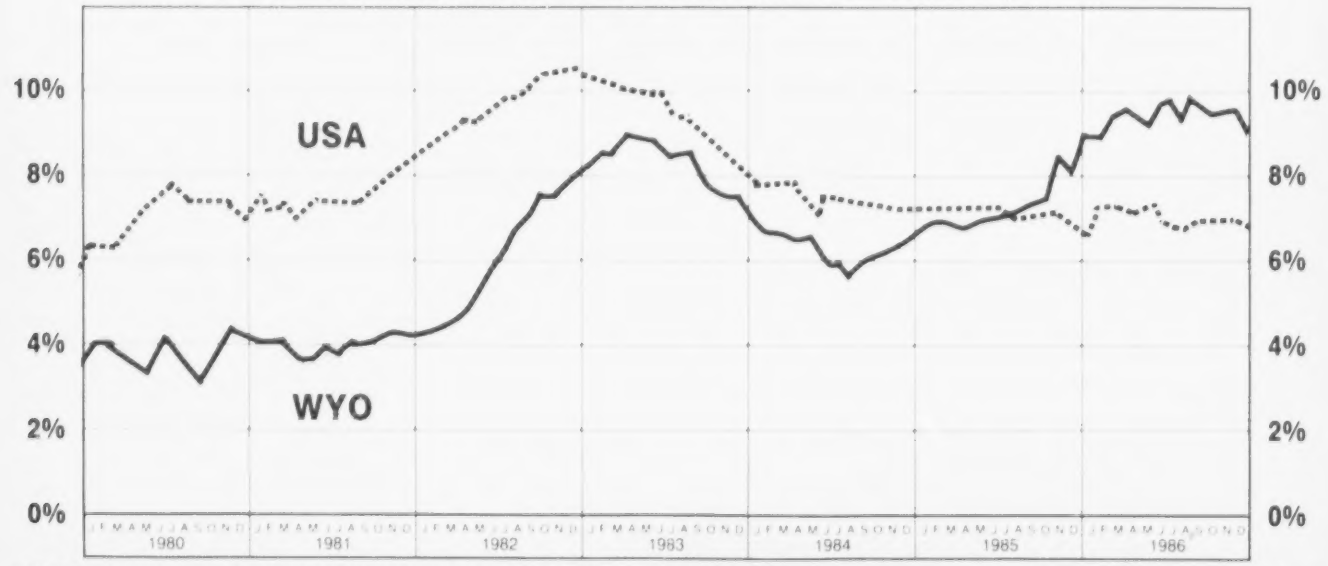
AMERICA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

America's unemployment rate dropped to 6.7 percent in December, down 0.2 of a percentage point. Joblessness averaged 7.0 percent in 1986, the lowest annual average since 1979, when the figure was 5.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The number of unemployed in the U.S. totaled 7.9 million out of a civilian labor force of 118.6 million in December, seasonally adjusted. While that sounds like a large number of unemployed it is actually down from both the previous month (-294,000) and the previous year (-235,000).

Among categories of the unemployed, white adult women (20+ years) continued with the lowest unemployment in December at 5.0 percent. Youth (16-19 years) had the hardest time finding work, especially black youth who had an unemployment rate of 36.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The average duration of unemployment was up slightly in December at 15.0 weeks compared to 14.8 weeks in November.

All major industries except mining saw some growth in employment when compared to a year ago. Mining saw a decline of 16,3,000 employees when compared to December 1985.

WYOMING TRENDS

Wyoming's unemployment rate for December, at 9.0 percent was about the same as the November rate of 8.9 percent. The December rate, compared to 8.0 percent a year ago, was up one full percentage point. In November Wyoming's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate, along with Arkansas, ranked seventh highest in the nation behind New Mexico. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December was 8.9 percent, also up one percentage point from the December, 1985 rate of 7.9 percent.

In Wyoming, the civilian labor force declined seasonally from November by almost 2,000 workers to 245,000, and was up just slightly from a year ago. Year to year, total employment remained about the same at 223,400.

Revised data indicates a 1986 annual average unemployment rate in Wyoming of 9.0 percent, up from the 7.1 percent recorded in 1985. Revised total employment for the year averaged around 227,000, down from the 232,000 average recorded in 1985 for Wyoming.

During December, ten of the 23 counties in Wyoming had double digit unemployment rates. Big Horn again was highest, at 13.8 percent, followed by Platte, Uinta, and Fremont at 12.5, 11.7, and 11.6 percent.

Albany and Teton counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment with rates of 5.2 and 5.5 percent. With the exception of manufacturing and local government, all major industrial sectors lost workers over the year. Mining, oil and gas extraction, oilfield related services, and trade continued to be the most depressed industries.

NEIGHBORING STATES

The most current rates available for Wyoming's surrounding states are unrevised, not seasonally adjusted November rates. All of Wyoming's neighbors had unemployment rates that were lower than Wyoming's rate of 8.9 percent. Louisiana at 13.4 percent, had the highest rate in the United States and New Hampshire had the lowest rate at 2.5 percent.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which is a survey of business establishments in Wyoming for non-agricultural wage and salary employment, is the source for material found here and in Table 3.

Preliminary CES results for the month of December show almost 192,000 persons employed in Wyoming. This is a drop of 2,400 from the previous month and a decrease of 10,200 or five percent from December of 1985. In Casper, employment remained unchanged from the previous month, but was down 3,300 when compared to a year ago. Cheyenne's employment picture is a little brighter. Employment in the Capital City remained at last years level.

For the statewide area, Trade and Government continue to be the dominant industries. Together they employ over 96,000 persons or 50 percent of all the state's employment. Some of the industries showing increases in employment from the previous year include: Manufacturing with a 3.8 percent increase, Medical and Other Health Services with a 4.7 percent increase, and Local Government with a 0.6 percent increase. Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment as well as all other industries lost employment from the previous year. Mining was the top loser showing a 21.8 percent decline in employment.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES IMPROVE

Our Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which includes the monthly survey of employers, has recently undergone its annual evaluation conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In the past three years, we have shown much improvement in various areas of evaluation. What does this mean? It means our monthly employment estimates (See Table 3) are becoming more accurate. Due to the marked improvement of our monthly employment estimates our data is gaining more credibility. This progress is a big step for Wyoming's labor market statistics.

The major factor contributing to this improvement is the increase in the number of employers participating in our survey. Our thanks to all of you who participate monthly - you're helping to improve Wyoming's statistics. The future continues to hold much room for improvement. Eventually we hope to publish estimates for more areas within the state. We encourage employers receiving employment survey forms from the Research and Analysis Section to please enter your employment data and return them, in confidence, to the ESC.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
December 1986	331.1	317.0	362.1	277.4	210.9	304.8	446.8
Annual % Change	1.1	3.7	1.8	3.4	0.9	5.9	7.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS - THIRD QUARTER 1986

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTIL.	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities							
Casper	95.9	96.6	74.7	100.7	100.8	102.7	105.7
Gillette	102.7	106.0	89.8	99.8	105.9	114.3	107.2
Neighboring Cities							
Billings, MT	103.5	103.7	108.0	89.8	97.6	111.1	105.7
Denver, CO	100.1	97.4	117.4	77.6	106.6	109.2	92.3
Omaha, NE	95.6	95.3	93.4	87.8	100.3	86.6	100.2
Rapid City, SD	96.7	103.4	86.7	99.5	97.4	117.2	94.2
Salt Lake City, UT	100.2	99.9	95.8	90.8	103.6	103.9	104.9
Boise, ID	99.5	100.2	95.1	71.1	103.7	126.8	104.6
Highest U.S. City	144.9	145.7	193.7	187.8	131.2	240.1	140.3
	Juneau AK	St. Thomas VI	New York NY		Benton Harbor St. Joseph MI	Fairbanks AK	
Lowest U.S. City	88.8	88.1	70.3	51.7	75.3	70.1	86.9
	Jonesboro AR	Jefferson MO	Mayfield KY	Seattle WA	Youngstown OH	Council Bluffs IA	Cleveland TN

Source: ACCRA - American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

WYOMING LAST IN RANK OF PERCENT CHANGE IN NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME

Among the states, Wyoming's nonfarm personal income saw a decline of 1.2 percent between the second and third quarters of 1986. That was the largest decline of any state and left the state with a 50th ranking according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

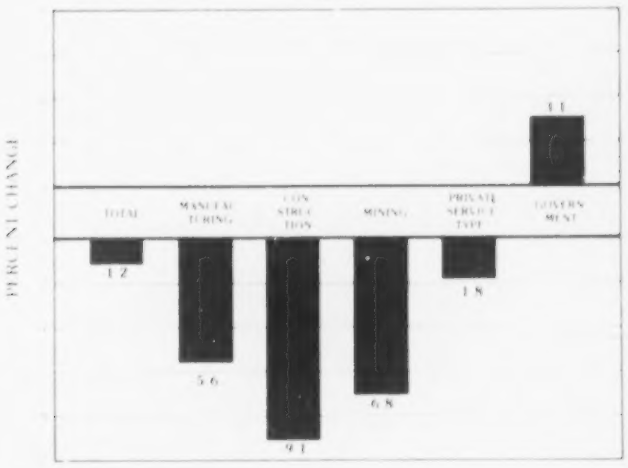
Regionally, nonfarm personal income increased 0.1 percent in the third quarter, 0.9 of a percentage point less than the nation; this was the smallest among the eight BEA regions. Nonfarm personal income declined in Wyoming and Montana and increased at rates below the national average in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

Changes ranged from an increase of 0.6 percent in Idaho (ranking 30th among all states) to the decline of 1.2 percent in Wyoming.

In Wyoming, payrolls declined in all major nonfarm industries except state and local government. Wyoming's decline in private service type payrolls was the largest in the nation, and its decline in construction payrolls was the third largest. Wyoming's decline of 6.8 percent in mining payrolls reflected the continuing weakness of oil and gas.

Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation and production, from government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of private and government wage and salary disbursements, all labor income, farm and proprietor's income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars. Nonfarm income is defined as total personal income less farm labor and proprietor's income.

WYOMING PERCENT CHANGE IN NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME II QUARTER - III QUARTER 1986



Wholesale and retail trade, the finance, insurance, real estate group, the transportation, communications, public utilities group, and services

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, February, 1987

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	DEC 1986[1]	NOV 1986[1]	DEC 1985[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	245,418	247,377	243,013	- 0.8	1.0
Unemployment	22,035	21,952	19,328	0.4	14.0
Employed Labor Force	223,383	225,425	223,685	- 0.9	- 0.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	190,700	192,600	191,845	- 1.0	- 0.6
b. Agriculture[3]	7,771	8,732	8,061	- 11.0	- 3.6
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	9.0% 8.9%*	8.9% 9.4%*	8.0% 7.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.3% 6.7%*	6.6% 6.9%*	6.7% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	4.3%	3.7%	3.2%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 644.49	$ 601.96	$ 609.26	7.1	5.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.4	41.4	43.8	4.8	- 0.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.85	$ 14.54	$ 13.91	2.1	6.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	45,821	33,245	30,080	37.8	52.3
a. Initial	5,089	4,882	4,582	4.2	11.1
Weeks Compensated	42,700	28,759	23,357	48.5	82.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 7,001,666	$ 4,719,894	$ 3,621,320	48.3	93.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 163.66	$ 163.92	$ 154.72	- 0.2	5.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,184	3,144	3,273	1.3	- 2.7
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,964	2,243	2,705	- 12.4	- 27.4
Non-Ag. Placements	1,920	2,105	2,598	- 8.8	- 26.1
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 533.41	$ 524.17	$ 537.43	1.8	- 0.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.2	41.7	43.8	1.2	- 3.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.64	$ 12.57	$ 12.27	0.6	3.0
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	331.1	330.8	327.4	0.1	1.1
Producer Prices, All Commodities	298.1	298.7	310.2	- 0.2	- 3.9
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	317.0	316.4	305.6	0.2	3.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DEC 1986	NOV 1986	DEC 1985	%CHANGE NOV-DEC	%CHANGE DEC-DEC	DEC 1986	NOV 1986	DEC 1985	DEC 1986	NOV 1986	DEC 1985
Statewide	245,418	247,377	243,013	- 0.8	1.0	22,035	21,952	19,328	9.0	8.9	8.0
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									8.9	9.4	7.9
Albany	15,558	15,764	15,254	- 1.3	2.0	805	804	800	5.2	5.1	5.2
Big Horn	4,230	4,398	4,315	- 3.8	- 2.0	582	599	469	13.8	13.6	10.9
Campbell	18,365	18,625	18,261	- 1.4	0.6	1,445	1,489	1,341	7.9	8.0	7.3
Carbon	7,991	8,107	8,346	- 2.5	- 5.3	840	800	862	10.6	9.9	10.3
Converse	6,243	6,393	6,091	- 2.3	2.5	654	625	620	10.5	9.8	10.2
Crook	2,629	2,756	2,570	- 4.6	2.3	255	242	231	9.7	8.8	9.0
Fremont	15,765	15,748	15,704	0.1	0.4	1,824	1,690	1,727	11.6	10.7	11.0
Goshen	5,648	5,813	5,624	- 2.8	0.4	346	333	364	6.1	5.7	6.5
Hot Springs	2,488	2,618	2,667	- 5.0	- 6.7	193	223	189	7.8	8.5	7.1
Johnson	3,102	3,169	3,067	- 2.1	1.1	353	328	255	11.4	10.4	8.3
Laramie	36,535	36,399	35,438	0.4	3.1	2,363	2,353	2,312	6.5	6.5	6.5
Lincoln	8,533	8,667	8,564	- 1.5	- 0.4	843	829	663	9.9	9.6	7.7
Natrona	33,811	33,852	36,250	- 0.1	- 6.7	3,472	3,674	3,079	10.3	10.9	8.5
Niobrara	1,412	1,478	1,448	- 4.5	- 2.5	126	134	145	9.0	9.1	10.0
Park	13,027	13,088	12,507	- 0.5	4.1	1,106	1,085	982	8.5	8.3	7.9
Platte	3,725	3,751	3,579	- 0.7	4.1	466	416	391	12.5	11.1	10.9
Sheridan	12,726	12,886	12,662	- 1.2	0.5	1,010	1,010	1,065	7.9	7.8	8.4
Sublette	3,510	3,609	3,370	- 2.7	4.2	360	313	162	10.3	8.7	4.8
Sweetwater	22,922	23,010	21,265	- 0.4	7.8	2,479	2,371	1,653	10.8	10.3	7.8
Teton	7,571	7,229	7,237	4.7	4.6	414	508	530	5.5	7.0	7.3
Uinta	11,964	12,086	11,058	- 1.0	8.2	1,396	1,401	909	11.7	11.6	8.2
Washakie	4,638	4,765	4,644	- 2.7	- 0.1	412	433	348	8.9	9.1	7.5
Weston	3,115	3,165	3,092	- 1.6	0.7	290	293	232	9.3	9.3	7.5
United States									6.3	6.6	6.7
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.7	6.9	7.0

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	DEC 1986[2]	NOV 1986[1]	DEC 1985	NOV 1986	DEC 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to DEC 1986	to DEC 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	191.8	194.2	202.0	- 1.2	- 5.0
Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	7.9	- 1.2	3.8
Durable Goods	3.8	3.9	3.6	- 2.6	5.5
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	183.6	185.9	194.1	- 1.2	- 5.4
Mining	20.8	20.9	26.6	- 0.5	- 21.8
Contract Construction	11.3	12.5	11.6	- 9.6	- 2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.2	15.3	0.7	- 6.5
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 3.4
Transportation except Railroads	5.4	5.2	5.8	3.8	- 6.9
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	- 6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.0	42.5	44.7	- 1.2	- 6.0
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.6	9.3	0.0	- 7.5
Retail Trade	33.4	33.9	35.4	- 1.5	- 5.6
Food Stores	4.9	5.0	5.2	- 2.0	- 5.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.9	6.1	6.2	- 3.3	- 4.8
Eating & Drinking Places	11.2	11.6	11.8	- 3.4	- 5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 1.3
Services	32.9	32.8	33.1	0.3	- 0.6
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.7	6.8	6.4	- 1.5	4.7
Government	54.6	55.3	54.8	- 1.3	- 0.4
Federal Government	7.2	7.1	7.4	1.4	- 2.7
State & Local Government	47.4	48.1	47.3	- 1.5	0.2
State Government	13.8	13.9	14.0	- 0.7	- 1.4
Local Government	33.6	34.3	33.4	- 2.0	0.6

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Casper and Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	DEC 1986[2]	NOV 1986[3]	DEC 1985	NOV 1986	DEC 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to DEC 1986	to DEC 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.9	28.9	32.2	0.0	- 10.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.6	27.6	30.9	0.0	- 10.7
Mining	3.0	3.1	4.2	- 3.2	- 28.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.8	2.9	4.0	- 3.4	- 30.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.7	1.8	- 5.9	- 11.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	9.4	- 1.2	- 12.8
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.7	3.2	- 3.7	- 18.8
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 9.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Services	5.1	5.1	5.6	0.0	- 8.9
Government	6.2	6.1	6.3	1.6	- 1.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.9	- 1.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.4	30.5	30.4	- 0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.6	29.8	29.3	- 0.7	1.0
Contract Construction	1.5	1.7	1.4	- 11.8	7.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	- 1.5
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	- 1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.3	5.2	- 1.9	0.0
Government	10.6	10.5	10.5	1.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602. Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 3 MARCH 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Dec '86	Jan '87
Labor Force	239,517	237,933
Employment	216,223	212,673
Unemployment	23,294	25,260
Rate (Raw)	9.7	10.6
Rate (S.A.)	9.6	9.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.77	$15.48
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.9	44.1
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.7	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.61	$12.65
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	331.1	333.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.1	+1.4

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Funding For Unemployment Insurance
- 1987 Wyoming Affirmative Action Data Package Available
- There Goes The Neighborhood
- Labor Force Figures Revised

IN THE U.S.A.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics both seaonally adjusted employment and unemployment rose during the first month of 1987. While the number employed rose an estimated 374,000, the number of unemployed increased by approximately 74,000 over the month. The civilian seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stayed the same as December's 6.7 percent.

The number of unemployed people in the United States totaled 8.0 million, seasonally adjusted in January. The number of employed persons in that same month was estimated to be 111.0 million.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)

WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In January, the lowest unemployment, 5.1 percent, was held by adult white women. Adult white males followed closely behind with a rate of 5.3 percent. The highest rate, 39.5 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. during January was 15.0 weeks, the same experienced one year ago. The national workforce, total workers, increased annually with the most notable gains occurring in services, retail trade and construction.

STATE'S RATE INCREASES

Wyoming's unemployment rate for January, at 10.6 percent, was up seasonally from the December rate of 9.7 percent. The January rate was the highest recorded in the state since February of 1963, when the rate was 11.4 percent. The January rate, compared to 9.3 percent a year ago, was up well over one percent.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in January was 9.2 percent, also up over one percent from the year ago rate of 8.1 percent. The Wyoming civilian labor force declined seasonally from December by almost 1,600 workers to 237,900, and was also down from a year ago. Year-to-year, total employment declined by almost 8,000 workers to 212,700.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Around the state, twelve counties indicated annual labor force declines. The areas indicating labor force growth tended to be those not heavily dependent on energy related employment. Laramie County, whose economy is buffered by a large number of government employees, registered the largest worker gain in the state and had an unemployment rate of only 7.4 percent, down from the previous year. Other counties indicating annual worker growth were Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Sweetwater and Teton.

During January, seventeen of the 23 counties in the state had double-digit unemployment rates. Eleven, including Natrona, had unemployment that exceeded twelve percent of the labor force. Uinta County was the highest, at 14.7 percent, which compares with a rate of 2.6 percent in January, 1981. Next was Big Horn at 13.7 percent, Carbon and Sweetwater had rates of 12.8 percent, Converse had 12.5 percent, and Fremont and Platte counties had rates of 12.4 percent. Teton and Albany counties had the lowest unemployment with rates of 6.0 and 6.3 percent.

FUNDING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

There seems to be some confusion over how the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program is funded. The UI Program has two sources of funding. The first source comes from a payroll tax called the Federal Unemployment Insurance Act (FUTA) which is paid to the Internal Revenue Service, and is used for the administration of the UI Program. The receipts reside in the U.S. Treasury and are allocated by Congress to the federal Department of Labor which, in turn allocates administration dollars to the states. For Fiscal Year 1985 Wyoming's employers paid an estimated $10.8 million in FUTA taxes.

The second source of funds is the payroll tax employers pay directly to the Wyoming Employment Security Commission. These contributions are used exclusively for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. During Fiscal Year 1985 employers contributed just over $47 million.

The bottom line is that Wyoming employers fund the UI Program in the state through both FUTA and UI contributions and that the UI Program draws nothing from the state's budget. Together, both taxes totaled almost $58 million in Fiscal Year 1985 and that helped more than 15,700 of Wyoming's unemployed.

1987 WYOMING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA PACKAGE AVAILABLE

The 1987 Wyoming Affirmative Action Data Package is now available through your local Job Service or from the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

The "Package" provides population and workforce data on women and minority groups and aids employers in developing plans for hiring members of these groups. The information is available for all counties and statewide. Any additional questions concerning the Affirmative Action Program should be addressed to: Oralia G. Mercado, Equal Employment Officer.

THERE GOES THE NEIGHBORHOOD

In a recent *USA Today* article, Allied Van Lines reported that of all households moved into and out of Wyoming in 1986 by Allied, 63.1 percent moved out—the USA's third highest exit percentage. States with a higher exit percentage were Iowa and North Dakota with 64.5 and 72.2 percent respectively. During 1985 the exit percentage in Wyoming was 55.2 percent. The increased out migration during 1986 is clearly due to the state's economic downturn.

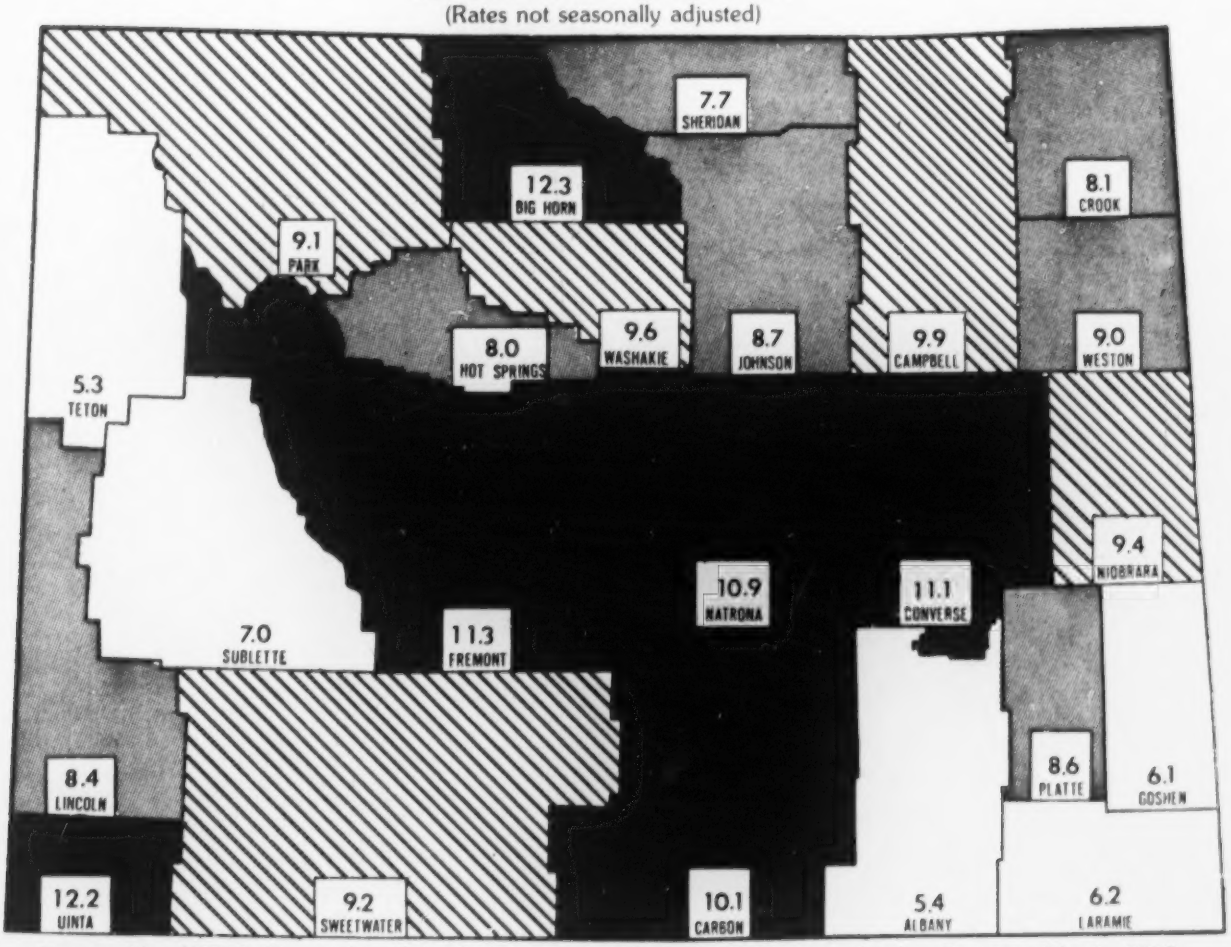
LABOR FORCE FIGURES REVISED

The Research and Analysis Section has completed its benchmarking of the 1986 Labor Force Data. The data will undergo a final benchmarking in 1988.

During March the Section will be doing the final benchmarking of the 1985 Labor Force Data. The revised figures are available from the Section for anyone interested.

(see graph page 3)

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(Rates not seasonally adjusted)



Prepared by: WESC, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, March, 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: **WYOMING** **9.0%**
UNITED STATES **7.0%**

Above 10.0 percent.

Above Wyoming's rate, 10.0 percent or lower.

Above U.S. rate, Wyoming rate or lower.

U.S. rate or lower.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
January 1987	333.1	320.5	363.9	278.3	207.1	308.5	449.6
Annual % Change	1.4	4.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	-4.8	7.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JAN 1987[1]	DEC 1986[1]	JAN 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	237,933	239,517	243,126	- 0.7	- 2.1
Unemployment	25,260	23,294	22,569	8.4	11.9
Employed Labor Force	212,673	216,223	220,557	- 1.6	- 3.6
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	180,200	190,700	186,294	- 5.5	- 3.2
b. Agriculture[3]	6,061	7,771	6,174	- 22.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	10.6% 9.2%*	9.7% 9.6%*	9.3% 8.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.3% 6.7%*	6.3% 6.7%*	7.3% 6.8%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	5.1%	4.3%	3.9%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 682.67	$ 648.40	$ 621.53	5.3	9.8
Average Weekly Hours	44.1	43.9	45.4	0.5	- 2.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.48	$ 14.77	$ 13.69	4.8	13.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	45,864	45,821	37,619	0.1	21.9
a. Initial	5,713	5,089	5,816	12.3	- 1.8
Weeks Compensated	42,225	42,700	29,228	- 1.0	44.6
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 6,955,194	$ 7,001,666	$ 4,601,047	- 0.7	51.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 164.34	$ 163.66	$ 157.12	0.4	4.6
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,954	3,184	5,827	24.2	- 32.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,503	1,964	2,721	- 23.5	- 44.8
Non-Ag. Placements	1,395	1,920	2,519	- 27.3	- 44.6
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 535.10	$ 534.66	$ 543.46	0.1	- 1.5
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.4	44.4	- 0.2	- 4.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.65	$ 12.61	$ 12.24	0.3	3.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	333.1	331.1	328.4	0.6	1.4
Producer Prices, All Commodities	300.9	298.1	308.9	0.9	- 2.6
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	320.5	317.0	307.8	1.1	4.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986	%CHANGE DEC-JAN	%CHANGE JAN-JAN	JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986	JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986
Statewide	237,933	239,517	243,126	- 0.7	- 2.1	25,260	23,294	22,569	10.6	9.7	9.3
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.2	9.6	8.1
Albany	14,574	14,829	14,952	- 1.7	- 2.5	917	849	1,102	6.3	5.7	7.4
Big Horn	4,449	4,635	4,472	- 4.0	- 0.5	611	606	494	13.7	13.1	11.0
Campbell	16,000	16,012	17,545	- 0.1	- 8.8	1,760	1,484	1,387	11.0	9.3	9.7
Carbon	8,085	8,168	8,071	- 1.0	0.2	1,034	893	1,009	12.8	10.9	12.5
Converse	6,159	6,113	6,477	0.8	- 4.9	769	691	768	12.5	11.3	11.8
Crook	2,745	2,784	2,638	- 1.4	4.1	285	269	250	10.4	9.6	9.5
Fremont	16,105	16,259	16,192	- 0.9	- 0.5	1,992	1,939	2,196	12.4	11.9	13.6
Goshen	5,801	6,135	5,717	- 5.4	1.5	371	378	404	6.4	6.2	7.1
Hot Springs	2,763	2,884	2,799	- 4.2	- 1.3	241	212	192	8.7	7.3	6.8
Johnson	3,456	3,467	3,199	- 0.3	8.0	419	371	319	12.1	10.7	10.0
Laramie	35,577	35,560	33,682	0.0	5.6	2,642	2,540	2,612	7.4	7.1	7.8
Lincoln	8,044	7,913	11,984	1.7	- 32.9	926	885	885	11.5	11.2	7.4
Natrona	32,692	32,988	34,440	- 0.9	- 5.1	3,984	3,673	3,440	12.2	11.1	10.0
Niobrara	1,454	1,541	1,486	- 5.6	- 2.2	134	133	179	9.2	8.6	12.1
Park	12,033	12,083	11,917	- 0.4	1.0	1,297	1,162	1,122	10.5	9.6	9.4
Platte	4,040	4,055	3,922	- 0.4	3.0	503	490	419	12.4	12.1	10.7
Sheridan	12,040	12,033	12,343	0.1	- 2.5	1,209	1,065	1,245	10.0	8.9	10.1
Sublette	3,542	3,469	4,779	2.1	- 25.9	434	390	297	12.2	11.2	6.2
Sweetwater	21,857	21,956	20,509	- 0.5	6.6	2,795	2,614	1,857	12.8	11.9	9.1
Teton	7,710	7,554	7,373	2.1	4.6	465	441	592	6.0	5.8	8.0
Uinta	10,718	10,930	10,483	- 1.9	2.2	1,574	1,466	1,114	14.7	13.4	10.6
Washakie	4,594	4,584	4,709	0.2	2.4	561	435	407	12.2	9.5	8.7
Weston	3,499	3,565	3,433	- 1.9	1.9	365	312	282	10.4	8.7	8.2
United States									7.3	6.3	7.3
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.7	6.7	6.8

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JAN 1987[2]	DEC 1986[3]	JAN 1986	DEC 1986	JAN 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JAN 1987	to JAN 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	185.9	191.2	199.3	- 2.8	- 6.7
Manufacturing	8.0	8.2	7.8	- 2.4	2.6
Durable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 2.8	6.1
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	177.9	183.0	191.5	- 2.8	- 7.1
Mining	17.2	18.1	23.0	- 5.0	- 25.2
Contract Construction	11.1	12.4	17.3	- 10.5	- 35.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	14.1	14.5	- 1.4	- 4.1
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	- 9.1
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.8	5.8	- 3.4	- 3.4
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.3	6.6	- 1.6	- 6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.9	44.8	44.5	- 2.0	- 1.3
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.2	8.9	- 2.4	- 10.1
Retail Trade	35.8	36.6	35.6	- 2.2	0.6
Food Stores	5.5	5.6	5.4	- 1.8	1.9
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 1.8	1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.7	3.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Services	30.7	31.2	31.3	- 1.6	- 1.9
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Government	53.2	54.4	52.9	- 2.2	0.6
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	1.4
State & Local Government	46.1	47.3	45.9	- 2.5	0.4
State Government	13.6	14.0	13.6	- 2.9	0.0
Local Government	32.5	33.3	32.3	- 2.4	0.6

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Casper and Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JAN 1987[2]	DEC 1986[3]	JAN 1986	DEC 1987	JAN 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JAN 1987	to JAN 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.5	28.3	30.9	- 2.8	- 11.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.3	- 7.7	- 7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.3	27.0	29.6	- 2.6	- 11.1
Mining	2.4	2.5	3.9	- 4.0	- 38.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.2	2.3	3.8	- 4.3	- 42.1
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.6	1.5	- 12.5	- 6.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	2.0	- 5.6	- 15.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.3	8.5	9.0	- 2.4	- 7.8
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.7	3.2	- 3.7	- 18.8
Retail Trade	5.6	5.8	5.8	- 3.4	- 3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.3
Services	4.8	4.9	5.4	- 2.0	- 11.1
Government	6.2	6.3	6.1	- 1.6	1.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.5	5.6	5.4	- 1.8	1.9
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.2	30.6	29.8	- 1.3	1.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.1	29.5	28.8	- 1.4	1.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.8	1.7	- 11.1	- 5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.7	7.4	- 2.6	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.7	6.8	6.5	- 1.5	3.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	3.9
Government	10.3	10.3	10.1	0.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State & Local Government	7.5	7.6	7.5	- 1.3	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 4 APRIL 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jan '87	Feb '87
Labor Force	238,356	239,524
Employment	213,081	213,293
Unemployment	25,275	26,231
Rate (Raw)	10.6	11.0
Rate (S.A.)	9.2	9.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.73	$14.70
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.0	41.3
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.7	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.62	$12.51
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.5
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	331.1	334.4
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.1	+2.1

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Annual Averages 1986
- Hot Off The Press
- Wyoming's Cost of Living Down
- Worker Dislocation: The Price Of A Competitive Economy

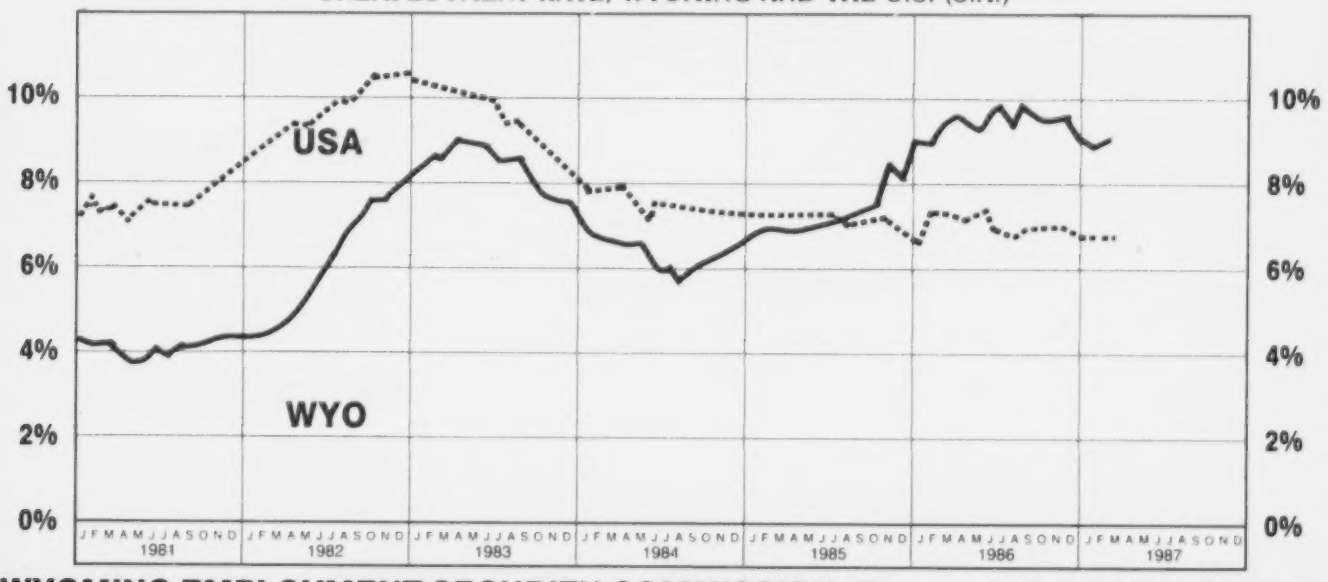
NATIONAL NEWS

Nationally, improved economic conditions were evident as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that during February the number of unemployed fell by 56,000, and that the number of jobholders grew by 371,000. The total civilian labor force, pegged at 119.3 million was up about 2.3 million compared to last year.

The rate of unemployment echoed the good news as it remained unchanged for the third consecutive month, at 6.7 percent, seasonally adjusted. When compared to last year, the rate of joblessness was down 0.5 percent.

In February, the lowest unemployment, 4.9 percent, was held by adult white women. The highest rate, 38.9 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. during February was down to 14.6 weeks compared to January's average of 15.0 weeks. The national workforce, total workers, increased annually in all industries except mining, instruments and related, and apparel and other textile products.

SURROUNDING STATES

The following figures are preliminary January 1987 rates that are yet to be revised. The reason the unrevised figures are used is so that Wyoming's situation can be compared to its neighboring states, who like Wyoming, are just now sending their revisions to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Idaho who ranked 7th, one spot above Wyoming, had a rate of 10.7 percent. The remaining neighboring states had rates that were lower than Wyoming's 10.6 percent. They were Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, and South Dakota at 10.1, 9.3, 7.4, 5.7, and 5.5 percent respectively.

New Hampshire had the lowest January rate in the U.S., recording 3.0 percent. Louisiana had the highest unemployment rate by a wide margin recording a figure of 14.7 percent.

WYOMING'S UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

Wyoming's unemployment continued to climb seasonally for the sixth month in a row in February, with an unemployment rate of 11.0 percent. This represents 26,200 jobseekers in the state. This compares to 10.6 percent in January and 9.6 percent in February of 1986. Seasonally adjusted the rate stood at 9.4 percent, also up from the previous month and year rates of 9.2 and 8.2 percent. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted rate was 6.7 percent in both January and February of this year.

The February civilian labor force, at 239,500, continued below year ago levels. Total employment, at 213,300, was down over 6,300 year-to-year.

Wyoming's unemployment ranked seventh highest in the nation, according to January, 1987 figures, with Louisiana, at 14.7 percent, holding the dubious honor of continuing first.

Eighteen of the state's 23 counties suffered double-digit unemployment rates during February. Thirteen counties, including Natrona, had unemployment rates that equalled or exceeded 12 percent of the labor force.

AREA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Ten counties around the state showed annual labor force declines. As in recent months, counties indicating labor force growth tended to be those not heavily dependent on energy related industries.

Laramie County again posted the largest gain in their labor force, with an unemployment rate of 7.6 percent, about the same as last year. Other counties showing some increase in labor force were Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta.

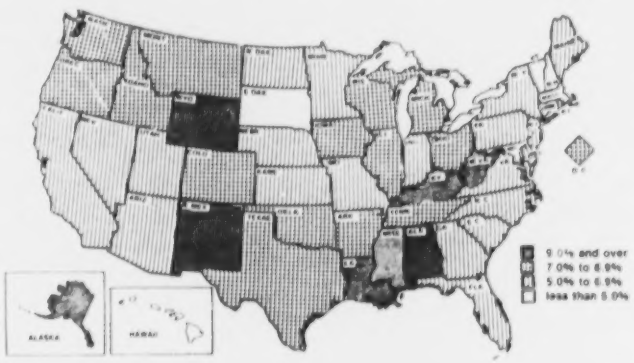
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

Unemployment rates declined in 1986 in 32 states and the District of Columbia, according to annual average estimates released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The annual average unemployment, at 7.0 percent for the nation as a whole, was lower than the 1985 rate of 7.2 percent.

Closer to home the news was not good. Wyoming's 1986 annual average rate of 9.0 percent was a full 2.0 percent above the national rate and left the state with the eighth highest rate. The largest year-to-year increase in rates occurred in Texas (from 7.0 to 8.9 percent) and Wyoming (from 7.1 to 9.0 percent).

Things could be worse, four states had unemployment rates of 10.0 percent or higher in 1986, one more than in 1985. Louisiana, with a rate of 13.1 percent, replaced West Virginia as the state with the highest jobless rate.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1986 Annual Averages



HOT OFF THE PRESS

The Research and Analysis (R&A) Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission has recently published the **1987 Wyoming Annual Planning Report**. The Report combines most of the programs in R&A along with several outside sources, in an attempt to analyze labor market developments and related problems in the state of Wyoming and its counties.

The format of the report has been changed with the expectation that the information will be easier to find and use. The publication is currently available from R&A and is free.

WYOMING'S COST OF LIVING DOWN

According to the Research and Statistics Division of the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, the annual inflation rate reported for the period fourth quarter 1985 through fourth quarter 1986 was -1.45 percent. Fourth quarter's rate of -1.45 is the largest deflationary change from one year to the next since inflation rates have been kept in Wyoming. The main causes for the deflation were lower rental and natural gas rates along with substantially lower gasoline prices.

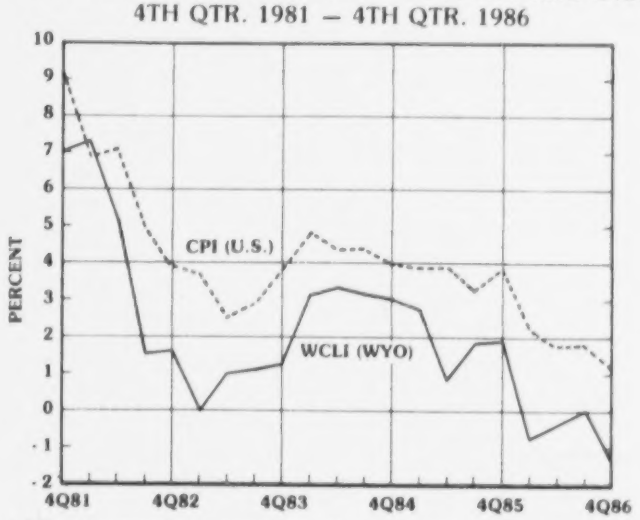
Transportation cost during fourth quarter of 1986 declined 7.65 percent from a year ago, mainly do to price decreases in regular (-24.6 percent) and unleaded (-26.7 percent) gasoline.

Medical costs continued to increase at 5.9 percent. Statewide, physician fees rose 4.6 percent, dentist fees were up 4.2 percent, and optometrist fees increased 2.4 percent from the same period one year ago.

Regionally, deflation was experienced in all five regions of the state. Led mainly by strong declines in housing and transportation, the Southwest (-2.86 percent) reported the highest deflation in the state, followed by the Central region (-1.85 percent), Northeast region (-1.45 percent), Northwest region (-1.35 percent), and the Southeast region (-0.06 percent).

Regions are defined as: Southeast-Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie and Platte counties; Southwest-Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties; Central-Converse, Fremont, and Natrona counties; Northeast-Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston counties; Northwest-Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, and Washakie counties.

ANNUAL INFLATION RATES — WYOMING AND U.S.
4TH QTR. 1981 — 4TH QTR. 1986



Source: Wyoming Cost of Living Index, Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, March, 1987.
Prepared by: WESC, Research and Analysis, March, 1987.

WORKER DISLOCATION: THE PRICE OF A COMPETITIVE ECONOMY

(This is part one of a two-part series on Worker Dislocation)

Worker adjustment issues have become more widespread across the country as plant closings and permanent lay-offs affect new communities with an oil-based economy. Some of the states being impacted by the oil glut had not, until recently, been experiencing the degree of worker dislocation that has been so common in other states engaged in intense international competitive battles involving cars, steel, shoe manufacturing, and other basic industries.

The U.S. economy, always in a state of flux, has historically caused the dislocation of workers in some industries while expanding employment in others. However, as the nation shifts towards a service economy with a resultant decline in manufacturing, with the internationalization of the economy, and with the rapid pace of technological advances, worker dislocation has reached major proportions in many communities. Although many new jobs are being created, too often dislocated workers find that they lack the necessary education and skills for the new jobs, or that the available jobs pay much lower wages.

As is common when dealing with national statistics, there are difference of opinion as to the number of dislocated workers. However, at least a part of the problem can be attributed to the lack of consensus on the definition of dislocated workers. On the conservative side, an estimate of dislocated workers may be less than 200,000 if only workers from declining industries who remain jobless for more than 26 weeks are counted. On the liberal side, if all unemployed workers in declining geographic areas are considered to be dislocated workers, then the estimate would escalate to about 2.1 million.

Source: Labor Notes, National Governors' Association, February 1987.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
February 1987	334.4	321.6	365.1	278.7	208.4	310.0	452.4
Annual % Change	2.1	4.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	-2.9	7.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	FEB 1987[1]	JAN 1987[1]	FEB 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	239,524	238,356	242,858	0.5	- 1.4
Unemployment	26,231	25,275	23,263	3.8	12.8
Employed Labor Force	213,293	213,081	219,595	0.1	- 2.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	177,600	180,200	183,667	- 1.4	- 3.3
b. Agriculture[3]	7,273	6,061	7,409	20.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	11.0% 9.4%*	10.6% 9.2%*	9.6% 8.2%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.2% 6.7%*	7.3% 6.7%*	7.8% 7.2%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 607.11	$ 618.66	$ 611.60	- 1.9	- 0.7
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	42.0	44.0	- 1.7	- 6.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.70	$ 14.73	$ 13.90	- 0.2	5.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	46,007	45,864	37,607	0.3	22.3
a. Initial	3,959	5,713	4,831	- 30.7	- 18.1
Weeks Compensated	43,379	42,225	30,004	2.7	44.6
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 7,055,960	$ 6,955,194	$ 4,723,686	1.4	49.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 162.36	$ 164.34	$ 157.14	- 1.2	3.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,112	3,954	4,145	- 21.3	- 24.9
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,578	1,503	2,118	5.0	- 25.5
Non-Ag. Placements	1,341	1,395	1,918	- 3.9	- 30.1
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 531.68	$ 535.09	$ 522.37	- 0.6	1.8
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.4	42.4	0.2	0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.51	$ 12.62	$ 12.32	- 0.9	1.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	334.4	333.1	327.5	0.4	2.1
Producer Prices, All Commodities	302.7	300.9	304.4	0.6	- 0.6
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	321.6	320.5	307.7	0.3	4.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1986	%CHANGE JAN-FEB	%CHANGE FEB-FEB	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1986	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1986
Statewide	239,524	238,356	242,858	0.5	- 1.4	26,231	25,275	23,263	11.0	10.6	9.6
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.4	9.2	8.2
Albany	14,858	14,664	15,096	1.3	- 1.6	898	924	1,068	6.0	6.3	7.1
Big Horn	4,630	4,466	4,584	3.7	1.0	752	611	591	16.2	13.7	12.9
Campbell	16,197	16,096	17,700	0.6	- 8.5	1,949	1,763	1,653	12.0	11.0	9.3
Carbon	8,026	8,119	7,950	- 1.1	1.0	992	1,030	956	12.4	12.7	12.0
Converse	6,419	6,191	6,684	3.7	- 4.0	782	769	743	12.2	12.4	11.1
Crook	2,754	2,759	2,658	- 0.2	3.6	290	285	282	10.5	10.3	10.6
Fremont	16,341	16,189	16,243	0.9	0.6	1,967	1,993	2,062	12.0	12.3	12.7
Goshen	5,973	5,831	5,793	2.4	3.1	585	371	522	9.8	6.4	9.0
Hot Springs	2,808	2,779	2,951	1.0	- 4.8	237	242	242	8.5	8.7	8.2
Johnson	3,484	3,474	3,239	0.3	7.6	431	419	367	12.4	12.1	11.3
Laramie	35,209	35,271	33,800	- 0.2	4.2	2,688	2,647	2,522	7.6	7.5	7.5
Lincoln	8,160	8,090	11,201	0.9	- 27.1	1,003	927	879	12.3	11.5	7.8
Natrona	32,573	32,546	34,225	0.1	- 4.8	4,107	3,982	3,539	12.6	12.2	10.3
Niobrara	1,500	1,460	1,508	2.7	- 0.5	172	134	198	11.4	9.1	13.1
Park	12,099	12,099	11,953	0.0	1.2	1,265	1,268	1,198	10.5	10.5	10.0
Platte	4,065	4,009	3,997	1.4	1.7	489	500	435	12.0	12.5	10.9
Sheridan	12,199	12,098	12,393	0.8	- 1.6	1,233	1,210	1,228	10.1	10.0	9.9
Sublette	3,625	3,561	4,312	1.8	- 15.9	480	434	220	13.2	12.2	5.1
Sweetwater	22,235	21,984	20,712	1.1	7.4	2,848	2,800	1,855	12.8	12.7	9.0
Teton	7,777	7,757	7,351	0.3	5.8	490	466	562	6.3	6.0	7.6
Uinta	10,628	10,779	10,444	- 1.4	1.8	1,607	1,573	1,272	15.1	14.6	12.2
Washakie	4,423	4,617	4,579	- 4.2	- 3.4	583	561	533	13.2	12.2	11.6
Weston	3,542	3,517	3,484	0.7	1.7	382	367	337	10.8	10.4	9.7
United States									7.2	7.3	7.8
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.7	6.7	7.2

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1987[2]	JAN 1987[1]	FEB 1986	JAN 1987	FEB 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to FEB 1987	to FEB 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	185.4	186.3	196.7	- 0.5	- 5.7
Manufacturing	7.5	7.8	7.4	- 3.8	1.4
Durable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.3	- 2.9	3.0
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.3	4.1	- 7.0	- 2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	177.9	178.5	189.3	- 0.3	- 6.0
Mining	17.2	17.5	21.8	- 1.7	- 21.1
Contract Construction	11.0	11.4	16.0	- 3.5	- 31.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	13.9	14.2	0.0	- 2.1
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 3.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.8	43.6	43.9	- 1.8	- 2.5
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	9.0	0.0	- 10.0
Retail Trade	34.7	35.5	35.0	- 2.3	- 0.9
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	1.9
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.5	5.6	5.4	- 1.8	1.9
Eating & Drinking Places	13.0	13.1	13.0	- 0.8	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Services	31.8	31.7	31.7	0.3	0.0
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.3	7.2	6.5	1.4	12.3
Government	53.1	52.5	53.7	1.1	- 1.1
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	1.4
State & Local Government	46.0	45.4	46.7	1.3	- 1.5
State Government	13.4	13.6	13.6	- 1.5	- 1.5
Local Government	32.6	31.8	33.1	2.5	- 1.5

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	FEB 1987[2]	JAN 1987[3]	FEB 1986	JAN 1987	FEB 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to FEB 1987	to FEB 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.3	27.5	30.3	- 0.7	- 9.9
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	- 7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.1	26.3	29.0	- 0.8	- 10.0
Mining	2.4	2.4	3.6	0.0	- 33.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.2	2.2	3.4	0.0	- 35.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 15.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.1	8.3	8.9	- 2.4	- 9.0
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.7	3.2	- 3.7	- 18.8
Retail Trade	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 1.8	- 3.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.3
Services	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	3.7
Government	5.3	5.3	6.1	0.0	- 13.1
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.6	4.6	5.4	0.0	- 14.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	30.3	29.8	- 1.7	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.7	29.2	28.8	- 1.7	- 0.3
Contract Construction	1.6	1.7	1.8	- 5.9	- 11.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.3	7.5	7.2	- 2.7	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.6	6.4	- 1.5	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Government	10.2	10.3	10.3	- 1.0	- 1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	7.6	7.5	7.6	1.3	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 6 JUNE 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Mar '87	Apr '87
Labor Force	239,947	240,535
Employment	214,522	218,678
Unemployment	25,425	21,857
Rate (Raw)	10.6	9.1
Rate (S.A.)	9.0	7.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.84	$14.66
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	39.9	41.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.6	6.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.56	$12.43
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.1	41.8
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	335.9	337.7
Year Change (U.S.)	+2.1	+3.8

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

Due to circumstances beyond our control, we deeply regret that VOL. 24, NO. 5, MAY issue of the Trends was not published.

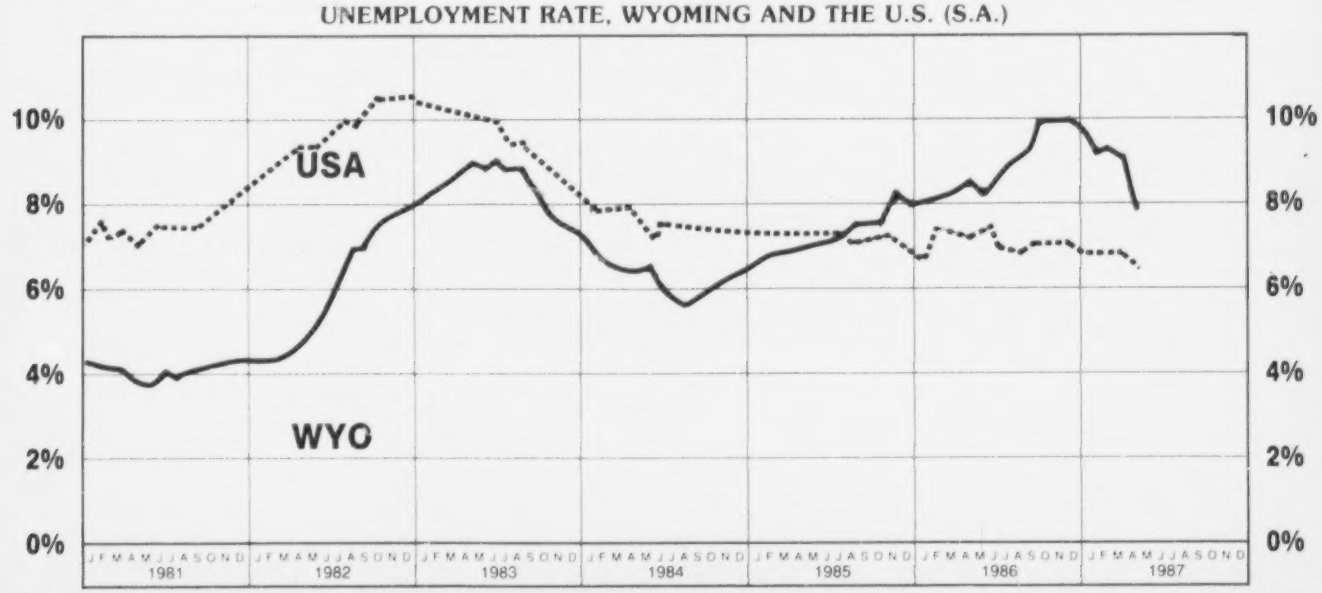
THE NATIONAL SCENE

The United States' economy continued to improve as the number of unemployed fell by 354,000 in April from March, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total civilian labor force, pegged at 119.3 million, was up 113,000 from March with almost 2.0 million more people employed than in April, 1986.

The rate of unemployment echoed the good news as it fell to 6.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. This compares to 6.6 percent in March and 7.1 percent in April, 1986. U.S. unemployment the first quarter of 1987 has averaged just 6.7 percent. Compare this to 1984, 1985, and 1986 annual averages of 7.5, 7.2, and 7.0 percent.

In April, the lowest unemployment, 4.6 percent, was held by adult white women. The highest rate, 38.0 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

IN WYOMING

Unemployment in Wyoming indicated a seasonal decline in April, 1987. The April rate was 9.1 percent, down one and a half percentage points from March and was below the April, 1986 level of 9.7 percent. The April seasonally adjusted rate was 7.8 percent. This compared with 9.0 percent in March and 8.4 percent in April, 1986.

The civilian labor force in Wyoming increased slightly from March, 1987 to 240,535, but continued down by over 8,000 from the April, 1986 total of 248,577. Total employment, workers, declined over-the-year by almost 5,790 to 218,680. Layoffs in construction and mining were responsible for most of this worker decline.

COUNTY TRENDS

Fifteen counties around the state registered annual labor force declines. Hardest hit was Lincoln County with a labor force drop of 34 percent, following the exodus of construction workers in that area. Campbell County followed with the losses concentrated in mining.

Sweetwater County posted the largest annual numerical gain in the labor force, due primarily to a substantial unemployment gain. Other counties showing annual labor force gains were Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Platte and Teton.

Twelve of the state's 23 counties suffered double-digit unemployment rates during April. Natrona County had the most jobseekers, over 3,400, with a 10.6 percent unemployment rate. Big Horn and Uinta counties suffered with the highest rates, at 12.4 and 12.2 percent. The lowest rates were enjoyed by Albany and Laramie counties at 4.8 and 6.6 percent.

OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate continued to rank sixth highest in the nation, the highest in the Rocky Mountain region, according to March, 1987 figures. Louisiana, at 13.5 percent, was highest. In the U.S., New England continued with the lowest unemployment. New Hampshire registered 2.6 percent, followed by Delaware and Connecticut.

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME RANKING SLIPS ANOTHER NOTCH

During the past decade Wyoming's per capita income, as ranked among states, has taken a roller coaster ride. From 1975, with a per capita income of $6,582 and a 14th ranking, Wyoming's ranking climbed steadily to 4th place in 1980 and 1981. Then on the down hill side, it dropped to 27th and only 91 percent of the national average in 1986 according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. As of 1986 Wyoming had $13,230 of income per resident.

In 1986, per capita income in the Rocky Mountain region (includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah) was $13,109 - 9 percent ($1,352) below the national average. Per capita personal income was below the national average in each Rocky Mountain state except Colorado.

Connecticut ranked number one with a per capita income of $19,208, 133 percent of the national average. While Mississippi ranked 50th with a per capita income of $9,552, 66 percent of the national average in 1986.

Per capita income is computed by dividing the total personal income by the resident population of an area as of July 1. This measure of income serves as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. This measure can vary and should be used with caution.

WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME 1975-1986

	WYOMING				U.S.	
Year	Percent Of Nat'l Avg.	Rank Among States	Percent Change From Previous Yr.	Per Capita Pers. Inc.	Per Capita Pers. Inc.	Percent Change From Previous Yr.
1975	108	14	8.2	$ 6,582	$ 6,069	7.5
1976	106	12	7.2	7,058	6,647	9.5
1977	109	11	12.6	7,947	7,289	9.7
1978	114	7	16.9	9,293	8,133	11.6
1979	115	5	11.3	10,344	9,025	11.0
1980	116	4	11.4	11,528	9,910	9.8
1981	114	4	8.3	12,488	10,940	10.4
1982	108	8	- 1.1	12,356	11,470	4.8
1983	100	18	- 2.6	12,035	12,093	5.4
1984	95	20	3.8	12,497	13,115	8.4
1985	95	26	5.7	13,212	13,867	5.7
1986	91	27	0.1	13,230	14,461	4.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1987.
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis.

WORK FORCE 2000

As the nation approaches the 21st century, the U.S. Department of Labor has zeroed in on the year 2000 and what the American work place will look like.

By the year 2000, 80 percent of all new entrants into the American work force will be women, minorities or immigrants. Women will account for approximately 47 percent of the work force and 60 percent of working age women will be at work.

The population and the labor force will grow very slowly over the next 15 years, with rates of increase slower than any time since the 1930's. And by the year 2000, the work force will be increasing by only one percent annually-one of the lowest annual rates in history.

The pool of young workers entering the labor market will shrink. However, the proportion of the youth labor force that is minority will increase substantially.

With the decline of young workers, the average age of the work force will increase from 35 today to 39 in the year 2000. This aging will be entirely the result of increasing numbers of middle-aged workers (ages 35-54); the proportion of older workers (55 and older) will actually decline from 13 to 11 percent.

Regional shifts in employment are expected to continue, with greater growth in the South and West and slower gains in the Midwest. Geographic areas dependent on a single industry such as Wyoming and its mineral extraction, will be most vulnerable to employment declines.

Jobs will continue to shift from goods producing industries to the service sector. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that 90 percent of the new jobs through 1995 will be in services, while only eight percent will be in manufacturing.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	ACTUAL			PROJECTED	
	1975	1980	1984	1990	1995
Total, 16 years and older (thousands)	93,775	106,940	113,544	122,653	129,168
Men	56,299	61,453	63,835	67,146	69,282
Women	37,475	45,487	49,704	55,507	59,886
White	82,831	93,600	96,492	105,467	110,086
Black	9,263	10,865	12,033	13,602	14,796
Total, 16 years and older (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	60.0	57.5	56.2	54.7	53.6
16 to 24	13.2	12.7	11.2	9.1	8.2
25 to 54	37.3	36.2	37.3	39.2	39.2
55 and over	9.5	8.5	7.8	6.4	5.8
Women	40.0	42.5	43.8	45.3	46.4
16 to 24	10.9	10.9	9.9	8.2	5.8
25 to 54	23.3	26.1	28.5	32.3	34.5
55 and over	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.4
White	88.3	87.5	86.7	86.0	85.2
Black	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.5

PROJECTED CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT[1] 1984-1995

MOST NEW JOBS	GAIN IN THOUSANDS
Business services	2,633
Retail trade, except eating and drinking places	1,691
Eating and drinking places	1,203
Wholesale trade	1,088
Medical services[2]	1,065
Professional services[2]	1,040
New construction	558
Doctors' and dentists' services	540
Hotels and lodging places	385
Credit agencies and financial brokers	382

FASTEST GROWING	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE
Medical services[2]	4.3
Business services	4.2
Computers and peripheral equipment	3.7
Materials handling equipment	3.7
Transportation services	3.5
Professional services[2]	3.5
Scientific and controlling instruments	2.9
Medical instruments and supplies	2.8
Doctors' and dentists' services	2.6
Plastic products	2.5

MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING	AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
Cotton	-4.2
Wooden containers	-3.6
Leather products, including footwear	-2.8
Iron and ferroalloy ores mining	-2.7
Sugar	-2.7
Leather tanning and finishing	-2.6
Railroad transportation	-2.6
Nonferrous metal ores mining, except copper	-2.6
Dairy products	-2.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	-2.2

[1] Includes wage and salary jobs, the self-employed and unpaid family workers
[2] Not elsewhere classified
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ELDERLY CARE WILL BE A TOP PRIORITY IN THE YEAR 2000

According to a report which appeared recently in the Journal of the American Medical Association:

- The current rise in prepaid health care – represented primarily by health maintenance organizations – will peak and wane as doctors return to giving more personalized care.
- Despite the aging of the population, fewer people will be hospitalized because of improvements in outpatient care.
- Technology will continue to advance, but doctors will rely on it less for routine medical care.
- Pressures will mount to limit unnecessary medical care, including that given terminally ill patients.

The report also indicated that early in the next century most people will live until the age 90.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS - FOURTH QUARTER 1986

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANS.	HEALTH-CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	95.9	94.2	81.5	92.4	98.9	110.4	104.1
Evanston	100.4	101.1	88.1	93.4	108.0	96.5	109.3
Gillette	101.5	108.3	86.5	96.0	103.6	115.4	106.4
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	103.2	108.3	102.3	90.8	99.0	111.9	105.2
Denver, CO	103.8	102.4	119.3	75.4	110.0	108.6	99.8
Omaha, NE	94.3	89.2	96.4	87.8	98.1	87.3	98.0
Rapid City, SD	97.1	104.6	86.7	103.2	99.7	109.2	94.2
Salt Lake City, UT	98.9	93.5	94.3	88.9	98.2	104.3	108.1
Twin Falls, ID	90.3	92.9	81.4	66.0	99.7	101.9	97.4
Highest U.S. City	163.8 Brookline MA	131.4 Juneau AK	332.1 Brookline MA	192.3 Suffolk County NY	135.4 Juneau AK	234.5 Fairbanks AK	135.6 Anchorage AK
Lowest U.S. City	87.5 Jefferson City MO	84.4 Decatur IL	71.4 Mayfield KY	56.1 Seattle WA	78.3 Wilkes-Barre PA	73.5 Morristown TN	87.3 Canton OH

EMPLOYERS PLEASE HELP US

The 1987 Occupational Employment Statistics survey of selected nonmanufacturing industries has begun. The Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission encourages employers who receive questionnaires to fill them out and return them. Responses are kept confidential and no data is released that would allow your business to be identified. The information gathered from this survey is used by planners and government officials and is ultimately intended to reduce unemployment. Let's all work together to make Wyoming a state at the forefront of technology and business.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1987	337.7	322.5	367.7	281.3	218.7	313.3	457.3
Annual % Change	3.8	4.5	2.7	3.3	5.5	3.3	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	APR 1987[1]	MAR 1987[1]	APR 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	240,535	239,947	248,577	0.2	- 3.2
Unemployment	21,857	25,425	24,112	- 14.0	- 9.4
Employed Labor Force	218,678	214,522	224,465	1.9	- 2.6
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	179,800	177,700	185,049	1.2	- 2.8
b. Agriculture[3]	9,416	7,782	9,593	21.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	9.1% 7.8%*	10.6% 9.0%*	9.7% 8.4%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.2% 6.3%*	6.9% 6.6%*	7.0% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	4.5%	5.3%	4.6%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 601.06	$ 592.12	$ 614.66	1.5	- 2.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	39.9	42.1	2.8	- 2.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.66	$ 14.84	$ 14.60	- 1.2	0.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	38,961	50,100	45,093	- 22.2	- 13.6
a. Initial	3,546	3,720	5,624	- 4.7	- 36.9
Weeks Compensated	39,824	44,908	38,530	- 11.3	3.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 6,359,356	$ 7,262,677	$ 6,184,228	- 21.2	2.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 159.42	$ 161.43	$ 160.18	- 1.2	- 0.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	2,899	2,947	4,166	- 1.6	- 30.4
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,195	1,791	2,248	22.6	- 2.4
Non-Ag. Placements	1,797	1,446	1,884	24.3	- 4.6
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 519.57	$ 528.78	$ 522.06	- 1.7	- 0.5
Average Weekly Hours	41.8	42.1	42.0	- 0.7	- 0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.43	$ 12.56	$ 12.43	- 1.0	0.0
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	337.7	335.9	325.3	0.5	3.8
Producer Prices, All Commodities	305.1	302.8	298.2	0.8	2.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	322.5	321.6	308.5	0.3	4.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986	%CHANGE MAR-APR	%CHANGE APR-APR	APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986	APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986
Statewide	240,535	239,947	248,577	0.2	- 3.2	21,857	25,425	24,112	9.1	10.6	9.7
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.8	9.0	8.4
Albany	15,421	14,860	15,558	3.8	- 0.9	734	862	870	4.8	5.8	5.6
Big Horn	4,685	4,688	4,830	- 0.1	- 3.0	580	747	619	12.4	15.9	12.8
Campbell	15,455	16,044	17,476	- 3.7	- 11.6	1,608	1,890	2,038	10.4	11.8	11.7
Carbon	8,005	7,963	8,111	0.5	- 1.3	799	900	977	10.0	11.3	12.0
Converse	6,130	6,408	6,553	- 4.3	- 6.5	638	780	801	10.4	12.2	12.2
Crook	2,985	2,727	2,936	9.5	1.7	251	294	286	8.4	10.8	9.7
Fremont	16,414	16,486	16,479	- 0.4	- 0.4	1,793	2,010	2,115	10.9	12.2	12.8
Goshen	6,307	6,124	6,104	3.0	3.3	439	552	426	7.0	9.0	7.0
Hot Springs	2,821	2,801	3,019	0.7	- 6.6	217	213	298	7.7	7.6	9.9
Johnson	3,558	3,465	3,332	2.7	6.8	338	433	318	9.5	12.5	9.5
Laramie	35,610	35,496	34,749	0.3	2.5	2,363	2,713	2,218	6.6	7.6	6.4
Lincoln	8,314	8,209	12,601	1.3	- 34.0	908	1,037	997	10.9	12.6	7.9
Natrona	32,500	32,761	33,862	- 0.8	- 4.0	3,440	3,949	4,019	10.6	12.1	11.9
Niobrara	1,510	1,556	1,506	- 3.0	0.3	155	183	179	10.3	11.8	11.9
Park	12,245	11,970	12,460	2.3	- 1.7	1,015	1,190	1,395	8.3	9.9	11.2
Platte	4,217	4,120	4,133	2.4	2.0	400	501	344	9.5	12.2	8.3
Sheridan	12,403	12,044	12,617	3.0	- 1.7	934	1,124	997	7.5	9.3	7.9
Sublette	3,694	3,590	4,966	2.9	- 25.6	418	444	316	11.3	12.4	6.4
Sweetwater	22,369	22,105	21,151	1.2	5.8	2,244	2,632	1,775	10.0	11.9	8.4
Teton	7,380	7,785	6,978	- 5.2	5.8	532	463	633	7.2	5.9	9.1
Uinta	10,545	10,688	10,871	- 1.3	- 3.0	1,291	1,556	1,582	12.2	14.6	14.6
Washakie	4,443	4,522	4,671	- 1.7	- 4.9	459	568	501	10.3	12.6	10.7
Weston	3,523	3,534	3,614	- 0.3	- 2.5	299	383	408	8.5	10.8	11.3
United States									6.2	6.9	7.0
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.3	6.6	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	APR 1987[2]	MAR 1987[3]	APR 1986	MAR 1987	APR 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to APR 1987	to APR 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	186.4	185.4	199.2	0.5	- 6.4
Manufacturing	7.7	7.6	7.5	1.3	2.7
Durable Goods	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	5.9
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	178.7	177.8	191.7	0.5	- 6.8
Mining	17.3	17.3	19.7	0.0	- 12.2
Contract Construction	11.7	11.1	19.0	5.4	- 38.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.8	13.8	13.9	0.0	- 0.7
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	- 9.1
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.6	5.3	1.8	7.6
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 4.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.2	43.1	44.4	0.2	- 2.7
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	8.8	0.0	- 8.0
Retail Trade	35.1	35.0	35.6	0.3	- 1.4
Food Stores	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.4	5.5	5.5	- 1.8	- 1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	13.3	13.2	13.4	0.8	- 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.3
Services	31.7	31.6	31.9	0.3	- 0.6
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	- 10.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.3	7.2	6.6	1.4	10.6
Government	53.2	52.9	54.7	0.6	- 2.7
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	46.1	45.8	47.6	0.7	- 3.2
State Government	13.5	13.3	14.1	1.5	- 4.3
Local Government	32.6	32.5	33.5	0.3	- 2.7

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	APR 1987[2]	MAR 1987[3]	APR 1986	MAR 1987	APR 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to APR 1987	to APR 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.6	27.6	29.5	0.0	- 6.4
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.3	- 7.7	- 7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.4	26.3	28.2	0.4	- 6.4
Mining	2.3	2.3	3.0	0.0	- 23.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.2	2.2	2.8	0.0	- 21.4
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.1	0.2	0.2	- 50.0	- 50.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.8	6.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	- 10.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.1	8.1	8.7	0.0	- 6.9
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 13.3
Retail Trade	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 1.8	- 3.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.3
Services	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	7.6
Government	5.4	5.4	6.2	0.0	- 12.9
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.7	4.7	5.5	0.0	- 14.6
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.1	29.9	30.4	0.7	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.0	28.8	29.3	0.7	- 1.0
Contract Construction	1.8	1.7	2.1	5.9	- 14.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.4	7.3	7.3	1.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	- 1.9
Government	10.3	10.2	10.2	1.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.9
State & Local Government	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING
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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 7 JULY 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Apr '87	May '87
Labor Force	241,565	241,323
Employment	219,686	222,328
Unemployment	21,879	18,995
Rate (Raw)	9.1	7.9
Rate (S.A.)	7.8	7.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.77	$14.61
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	39.9	40.2
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.3	6.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.41	$12.39
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.7	42.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	337.7	338.7
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.8	+3.8

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

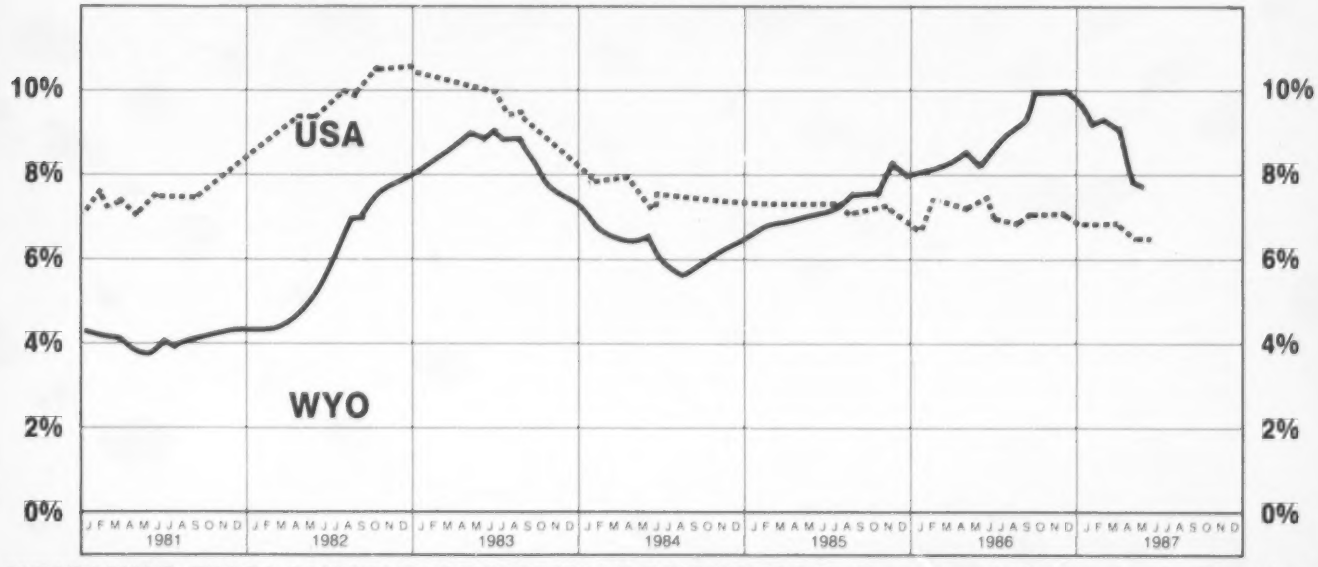
- New Labor Surplus Areas
- Nationally, More Women Working
- Job Market Has Little Room for Dropouts
- Worker Dislocation, Part-two

THE USA

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 7.5 million were unemployed across the United States, out of a civilian labor force of 120.0 million in May, seasonally adjusted. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, at 6.3 percent remained unchanged from the previous month and continued below the year ago rate of 7.2 percent. Almost 900,000 fewer people were unemployed than a year ago.

The national job market continued to expand in May with almost 3.3 million more people working than a year ago, a growth rate of 3.0 percent. These gains were concentrated in the service-producing industries of services, government, retail trade, and finance, insurance & real estate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

In May, the lowest unemployment, 4.5 percent, was held by adult white women, followed by adult white men at 4.7 percent. The highest rate, 39.0 percent was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

Average duration of unemployment, nationwide, was 14.9 weeks in May as compared to 14.9 weeks in April and 14.8 weeks in May, 1986.

IN WYOMING

Unemployment in Wyoming in May again dropped sharply from the previous month, to a rate of 7.9 percent, the lowest it has been since August, 1986. The May rate compares to 9.1 percent in April and 8.3 percent in May, 1986.

Seasonally adjusted, the May unemployment rate was 7.7 percent, which compares with 7.8 percent in April and 8.1 percent in May, 1986.

Wyoming's civilian labor force again declined slightly from April, to 241,323, and continued to be down by almost 10,700 from May, 1986. Total employment year-to-year was down by 8,700 workers. However, the number of workers in May was up monthly by more than 2,600, indicating a continuing seasonal increase in hiring concentrated in construction, services, agriculture and retail trade.

AREA TRENDS

Throughout Wyoming, in May, seventeen counties showed year-to-year declines in labor force. Again, the hardest hit was Lincoln County with a drop of 30.3 percent, following the exodus of construction workers in that area. Sublette County followed with a decline of almost 25 percent, primarily for the same reason.

Laramie County posted the largest numerical annual gain in the labor force in May followed closely by Sweetwater County. Other counties showing some gain in the labor force were Crook, Goshen, Johnson and Teton.

Natrona County continued to have the largest number of jobseekers, over 3,100, and an unemployment rate of 9.6 percent in May. Big Horn and Uinta counties continued to suffer with the highest unemployment rates 10.6 and 10.7 percent. Also, as in April, the lowest rates were enjoyed by Albany and Teton counties with rates of 4.5 and 4.7 percent.

NEW LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

In an effort to combat Wyoming's struggling economy the Wyoming Employment Security Commission petitioned the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration to change the status of several Wyoming counties and metroplitain areas to labor surplus areas. Casper City, along with Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Natrona and Uinta counties, have unofficially been designated labor surplus areas under the exceptional circumstances criteria.

Changing the status of a county or metropolitan area can mean more dollars because employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the U.S. government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas whith the highest rates of unemployment.

Fremont County has in the past been classified as a labor surplus area because its average unemployment rate has been at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states during the previous two years.

The classification procedures also provides for the designation of labor surplus areas under an exceptional circumstances criteria. The Wyoming Employment Security Commission submitted a petition requesting such classification for many of Wyoming's counties and metro areas to the Department or Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The above listed counties and metro area have unofficially been given that status.

NATIONALLY, MORE WOMEN WORKING

A report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the first quarter of 1987 revealed that the number of women employed increased by 350,000 nationally, to a level of 49.6 million when compared to fourth quarter of 1986. According to the report, "Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force" the female unemployment rate edged down from 6.8 to 6.6 percent, which was the lowest quarterly average in about 13 years. Most of this improvement occurred among women 25 to 54 years old.

U.S. FEMALE EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Data are seasonally adjusted; numbers are in thousands)

Women,	1st Quarter 1986	4th Quarter 1986	1st Quarter 1987
16 years and over:			
Employed	48,040	49,049	49,569
Unemployed	3,775	3,612	3,523
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.8	6.6
16 to 19 years:			
Employed	3,138	3,169	3,158
Unemployed	687	667	646
Unemployment Rate	18.0	17.4	17.0
20 years and over:			
Employed	44,902	45,880	46,411
Unemployed	3,088	2,945	2,877
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.1	5.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, First Quarter, 1987.

WOMEN IN WORK FORCE

In the last 15 years, the number of women in the U.S. work force has grown dramatically, and the percentage of women in professional, managerial, and executive positions keep rising. According to the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics, however, women are still concentrated in such traditional low-paying, female intensive occupations as secretary, bookkeeper, elementary school teacher, cashier, and office clerk.

A "female-intensive" occupation is defined as one in which 60% or more of the job holders are women.

As of 1985, of the 4,059,000 secretaries in the U.S., 98.4% were women; of the 2,037,000 bookkeepers, 91.5% were women, of the 1,360,000 elementary school teachers, 84% were women; of the 2,174,000 cashiers, 83.1% were women; and of 694,000 office clerks, 80.1% were women.

Source: NATTS News

JOB MARKET HAS LITTLE ROOM FOR DROPOUTS

The picture of high school dropouts is bleak because the jobs once available to a person with a ninth-grade education—labor-intensive work in steel mills and auto plants, for example—have been declining as the nation shifts from a manufacturing base to an economy geared more toward retail, services, and high technology. According to a testimony given at recent hearings of the Joint Economic Committee on job-market changes, three to every four new jobs by 1990 will require some training beyond high school. Those jobs will also require a mastery of basic skills like reading, writing, and simple math reasoning—skills which most dropouts simply do not attain.

Source: NATTS News

WORKER DISLOCATION: THE PRICE OF A COMPETITIVE ECONOMY

(This is part-two of a two-part series on Worker Dislocation)

On October 14, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued the results of its second special survey of workers whose jobs were abolished or plants shut down over the 5-year period between January 1981 and January 1986. The survey showed that about 10.8 million American workers lost their jobs during this period of time in a manner that suggested the possibility that the job losses might be permanent. In looking at long-term employees who had been in their jobs for at least 3 years before being displaced, the survey found that of the 10.8 million, 5.1 million met the criteria. Of these, 3.4 million were re-employed, though many at lower pay; 900,000 were unemployed; and nearly 800,000 had left the labor force. Among those who returned to full-time work, 56% were earning as much or more than they had on their former jobs. The rest had taken jobs at lower pay. In addition, about 300,000 workers who had lost full-time jobs were working part time when surveyed.

It is clear from the BLS survey that the dislocated worker problem has adversely affected not only those who remain unemployed or under-employed, but even the thousands of reemployed workers who find that wages in their new jobs are less — sometimes much less — than their previous jobs paid.

In a July 1986 GAO report on dislocated workers conducted in response to a congressional request, businesses indicated that the major reasons for closure or layoff were related to problems of competition in the marketplace. Specifically, 70 percent of the establishments in their study indicated that reduced product demand and/or increased competition were factors influencing their decision to close or lay off workers. High labor costs, cited by 57 percent of the firms, was another major factor in their decision.

Source: Labor Notes, National Governors' Association, February 1987.

A REMINDER

In the last issue of the *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* we included a subscription notice along with an attached mailable card. The card must be returned in order for you to continue receiving this publication. The next issue of the *Trends* will only be mailed to those readers who have returned cards.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
May 1987	338.7	324.0	368.9	282.0	218.0	314.6	458.9
Annual % Change	3.8	4.7	2.9	3.3	5.6	2.9	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAY 1987[1]	APR 1987[1]	MAY 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	241,323	241,565	251,988	- 0.1	- 4.2
Unemployment	18,995	21,879	20,952	- 13.2	- 9.3
Employed Labor Force	222,328	219,686	231,036	1.2	- 3.8
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	181,900	179,800	189,129	1.2	- 3.8
b. Agriculture[3]	10,358	9,416	10,552	- 10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.9% 7.7%*	9.1% 7.8%*	8.3% 8.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.1% 6.3%*	6.2% 6.3%*	7.0% 7.2%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.3%	4.5%	4.2%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 587.32	$ 589.32	$ 608.35	- 0.3	- 3.5
Average Weekly Hours	40.2	39.9	42.1	0.8	- 4.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.61	$ 14.77	$ 14.45	- 1.1	1.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	27,153	38,961	37,182	- 30.3	- 27.0
a. Initial	2,604	3,546	3,983	- 26.6	- 34.6
Weeks Compensated	25,213	39,824	34,466	- 36.7	- 26.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,953,439	$ 6,359,356	$ 5,544,368	- 37.8	- 28.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 156.51	$ 159.42	$ 160.86	- 1.8	- 2.7
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,702	2,899	4,943	27.7	- 25.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,242	2,195	4,212	47.8	- 23.0
Non-Ag. Placements	2,464	1,797	2,692	37.1	- 8.5
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 522.86	$ 517.50	$ 519.16	1.0	0.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.2	41.7	41.8	1.2	1.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.39	$ 12.41	$ 12.42	- 0.2	- 0.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	338.7	337.7	326.3	0.3	3.8
Producer Prices, All Commodities	307.3	305.1	299.2	0.7	2.7
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	324.0	322.5	309.4	0.5	4.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	%CHANGE APR-MAY	%CHANGE MAY-MAY	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR 1987	MAY 1986
Statewide	241,323	241,565	251,988	- 0.1	- 4.2	18,995	21,879	20,952	7.9	9.1	8.3
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.7	7.8	8.1
Albany	15,219	15,513	15,682	- 1.9	- 3.0	686	735	761	4.5	4.7	4.9
Big Horn	4,649	4,705	4,984	- 1.2	- 6.7	493	580	617	10.6	12.3	12.4
Campbell	15,097	15,546	17,290	- 2.9	- 12.7	1,494	1,609	1,744	9.9	10.3	10.1
Carbon	8,162	8,057	8,394	1.3	- 2.8	672	804	796	8.2	10.0	9.5
Converse	5,984	6,159	6,551	- 2.8	- 8.7	556	638	723	9.3	10.4	11.0
Crook	2,996	3,000	2,923	- 0.1	2.5	222	251	199	7.4	8.4	6.8
Fremont	16,115	16,482	16,538	- 2.2	- 2.6	1,560	1,791	1,852	9.7	10.9	11.2
Goshen	6,281	6,345	6,153	- 1.0	2.1	400	439	328	6.4	6.9	5.3
Hot Springs	2,796	2,837	3,007	- 1.4	- 7.0	193	217	251	6.9	7.6	8.4
Johnson	3,588	3,574	3,445	0.4	4.2	285	338	280	7.9	9.5	8.1
Laramie	35,580	35,743	34,981	- 0.5	1.7	1,952	2,373	1,762	5.5	6.6	5.0
Lincoln	8,167	8,354	11,716	- 2.2	- 30.3	710	909	825	8.7	10.9	7.1
Natrona	32,611	32,462	33,827	0.5	- 3.6	3,115	3,439	3,648	9.6	10.6	10.8
Niobrara	1,537	1,516	1,611	1.4	- 4.6	97	155	160	6.3	10.2	9.9
Park	13,004	12,307	13,551	5.7	- 4.0	881	1,015	1,283	6.8	8.2	9.5
Platte	4,204	4,240	4,254	- 0.8	- 1.2	291	400	272	6.9	9.4	6.4
Sheridan	12,490	12,473	12,976	0.1	- 3.7	872	935	880	7.0	7.5	6.8
Sublette	3,654	3,710	4,851	- 1.5	- 24.7	340	418	354	9.3	11.3	7.3
Sweetwater	22,294	22,506	21,701	- 0.9	2.7	1,947	2,250	1,591	8.7	10.0	7.3
Teton	8,369	7,420	8,113	12.8	3.2	397	532	507	4.7	7.2	6.2
Uinta	10,682	10,612	11,210	0.7	- 4.7	1,146	1,292	1,384	10.7	12.2	12.3
Washakie	4,338	4,463	4,651	- 2.8	- 6.7	411	459	437	9.5	10.3	9.4
Weston	3,507	3,539	3,578	- 0.9	- 2.0	275	299	298	7.8	8.4	8.3
United States									6.1	6.2	7.0
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.3	6.3	7.2

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1987[2]	APR 1987[3]	MAY 1986	APR 1987	MAY 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1987	to MAY 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	192.3	187.5	203.5	2.6	- 5.5
Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	7.8	1.3	0.0
Durable Goods	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.5	8.6
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.2	- 2.4	- 4.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	- 10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	184.5	179.8	195.7	2.6	- 5.7
Mining	17.7	17.5	19.6	1.1	- 9.7
Contract Construction	14.3	12.7	19.6	12.6	- 27.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	13.9	14.0	0.0	- 0.7
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	- 9.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.7	5.4	- 1.8	3.7
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 4.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.9	43.1	45.3	1.9	- 3.0
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.1	8.7	- 1.2	- 8.0
Retail Trade	35.8	35.1	36.6	2.0	- 2.1
Food Stores	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.9	- 1.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.9	13.3	13.9	4.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.3
Services	30.8	31.7	33.7	- 2.8	- 8.6
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.2
Medical & Other Health Services	7.2	7.2	6.6	0.0	9.0
Government	53.7	53.0	55.6	1.3	- 3.4
Federal Government	7.3	7.1	7.4	2.8	- 1.4
State & Local Government	46.5	45.9	48.2	1.3	- 3.5
State Government	13.5	13.5	14.2	0.0	- 4.9
Local Government	32.9	32.5	34.0	1.2	- 3.2

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1987[2]	APR 1987[3]	MAY 1986	APR 1987	MAY 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1987	to MAY 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.1	27.6	29.7	1.8	- 5.4
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	- 7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.9	26.4	28.4	1.9	- 5.2
Mining	2.4	2.3	2.8	4.3	- 14.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.0	- 18.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	- 5.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.1	8.6	1.2	- 4.7
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 13.3
Retail Trade	5.6	5.5	5.7	1.8	- 1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.7	5.3	1.8	9.4
Government	5.5	5.4	6.3	1.9	- 12.7
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.8	4.7	5.6	2.1	- 14.2
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	30.3	31.2	1.0	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.2	30.1	1.0	- 2.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.8	2.3	11.1	- 13.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 3.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.4	7.3	7.5	1.3	- 1.3
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.9
Government	10.4	10.3	10.4	1.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
State & Local Government	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	- 1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 8 AUG. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	May '87	Jun '87
Labor Force	243,918	253,393
Employment	224,882	234,806
Unemployment	19,036	18,587
Rate (Raw)	7.8	7.3
Rate (S.A.)	7.6	7.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$15.19	$15.09
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	40.2	43.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.3	6.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.42	$12.48
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	41.9
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	338.7	340.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.8	+3.7

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

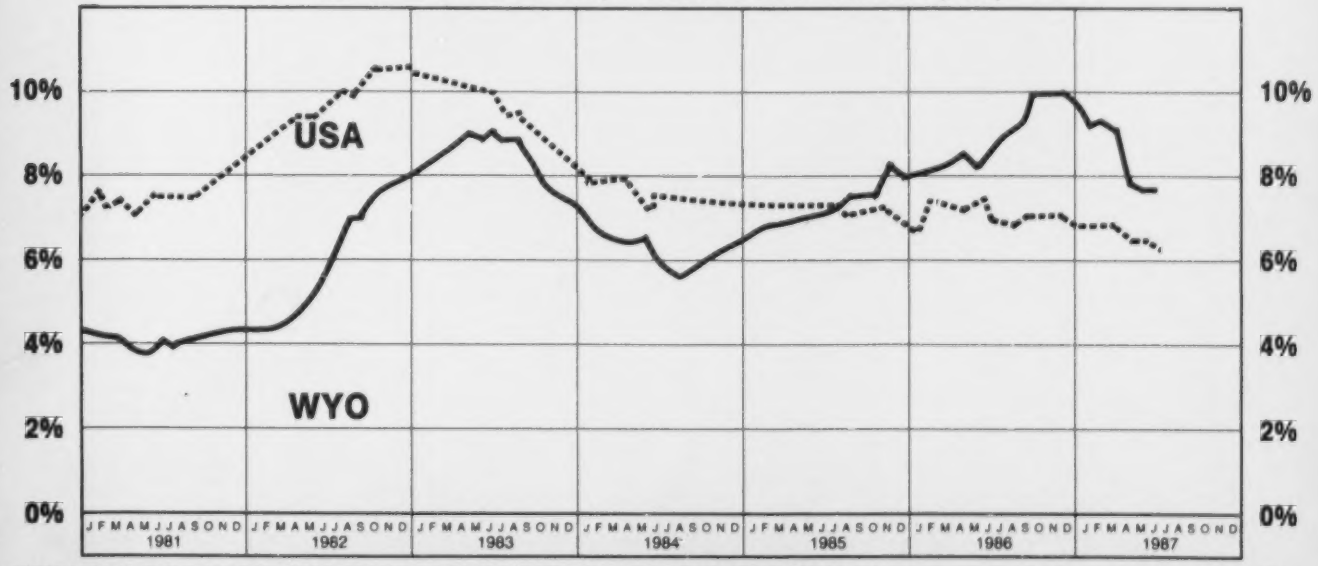
- It's Official
- Inflation vs. Wages
- Nonfarm Personal Income Up 0.3 Percent in Wyoming
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparison
- "Who's Minding the Kids?"

NATIONAL NEWS

Nationally, improved economic conditions were evident as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate fell to 6.1 percent in June, 1987. The latest rate is down 1.0 percent compared to a year ago and 0.2 percent when compared to May.

In the United States, the number of unemployed in June, about 7.3 million, was down over one million when compared to last year. Year-to-year comparisons of employment had the number of workers increasing to 112.3 million, a 2.4 percent increase. However, the good news was tempered as the number of employed persons declined by 190,000 month-to-month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In June, the lowest unemployment, 4.4 percent, was held by white women, 20 years and over. Adult white males had an unemployment rate of 4.9 percent, while white 16 to 19 year olds had a rate of 13.6 percent. The highest rate, 33.3 percent was held by blacks, 16 to 19 years.

The average unemployed person was without work for 14.8 weeks, down from 15.2 weeks a year ago.

STATE'S RATE DROPS

In June, Wyoming's unemployment rate continued to drop from the previous month, down to 7.3 percent, the lowest rate since October, 1985, over a year and a half ago. The June rate compared to the May rate of 7.8 percent and the year ago rate of 8.3 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, statewide June unemployment stood at 7.6 percent, the same as May, and down one percent from the 8.6 percent posted a year ago.

Wyoming's civilian labor force increased seasonally in June from May by almost 9,500 but continued down by almost 5,500, or 2.1 percent, from June, 1986. The number of workers, total employment, in June statewide was up by more than 9,900 over-the-month indicating a strong seasonal surge in hiring. Noteworthy monthly employment gains were posted in services, retail trade, construction, and mining.

COUNTY TRENDS

All of us in Wyoming know the damage that can occur to our state's economy when the price of oil falls. However, a good side effect from the lower price is increased tourism dollars. The latest figures from Teton County, a tourist's hot spot, back up this assumption.

Teton County's labor force grew by 51.6 percent in one month, from 8,523 in May to 12,921 in June. When compared to last year, the county's labor force is up 8.3 percent.

The county also has the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 2.8 percent. That rate is nearly as low as the nation's lowest statewide average of 2.4 percent in New Hampshire.

While Teton County is enjoying a larger labor force, fifteen of Wyoming's counties indicated over-the-year declines in labor force. Lincoln and Sublette continue to be hardest hit due to the loss of construction workers in that area.

Natrona County continued with the largest number of jobseekers, over 3,000, and an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent, down sharply from the 10.9 percent last year. Big Horn and Uinta counties had the highest unemployment rate statewide with 9.9 and 9.8 percent respectively.

IT'S OFFICIAL

In last month's *Trends* we reported that several of Wyoming's counties and the Casper metropolitan area had unofficially been designated labor surplus areas. It's now official. In Volume 52, Number 125 of the *Federal Register*, the Employment and Training Administration announced that Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Uinta, Casper, and the balance of Natrona County were all labor surplus areas.

According to Roger D. Semerad, Assistant Secretary of Labor, the additions became official July 1, 1987 and are published for the use of all Federal agencies in directing procurement activities and locating new plants or facilities.

INFLATION VS. WAGES

Are wages in Wyoming keeping pace with inflation? According to the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control and information provided by employers from unemployment insurance (U.I.) records, the answer is no. For the fourth quarter of 1986, wages declined almost four percent compared to the previous year, while inflation was also negative, but down only one percent. What this means is the average employee saw about a three percent annual decline in buying power.

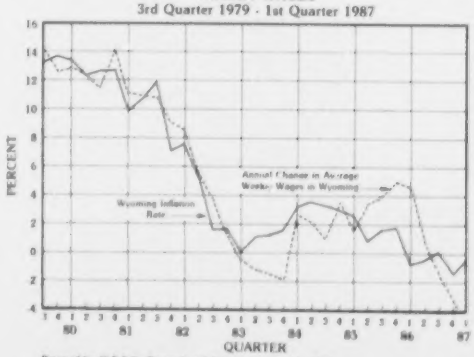
From a period including the third quarter of 1979 to the first quarter of 1983, wages in Wyoming and the state's inflation rate were following the same trend. Most workers were receiving increases in pay at about the same rate as inflation.

During the recession of 1983, wages fell below inflation and employees saw a decline in their buying power. The fourth quarter of 1983 was particularly discouraging as workers were seeing a two percent decline in average weekly wages, while inflation was increasing at 1.5 percent.

Wages made a come back in 1985 and early 1986. The first quarter of 1986 saw the average weekly wage for all U.I. covered employees increasing almost five percent annually, while inflation in the state declined by almost one percent. However, by the third quarter of 1986, wages started another decline compared to inflation, as the lower price of oil and natural gas caught up with the state.

With inflation seemingly under control in Wyoming, wages would only have to remain stable or increase slightly to make a difference in the pocketbooks of its residents. Certainly the increase in rig counts and exploration, spurred by the recent increase in oil prices, will put dollars into Wyomingite's pockets.

WYOMING
INFLATION RATES
AND
ANNUAL CHANGE IN AVERAGE
WEEKLY WAGES
3rd Quarter 1979 - 1st Quarter 1987



Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis Section, July, 1987
Source: Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, May, 1987 and the W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis Section, ES-202 report, 4th Quarter 1987

NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME UP 0.3 PERCENT IN WYOMING

Among the states, Wyoming's nonfarm personal income increased by a sluggish 0.3 percent between the fourth quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987. That increase, the smallest of any state, left the state with a 49th ranking according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Only Alaska with a 2.0 percent decline ranked lower.

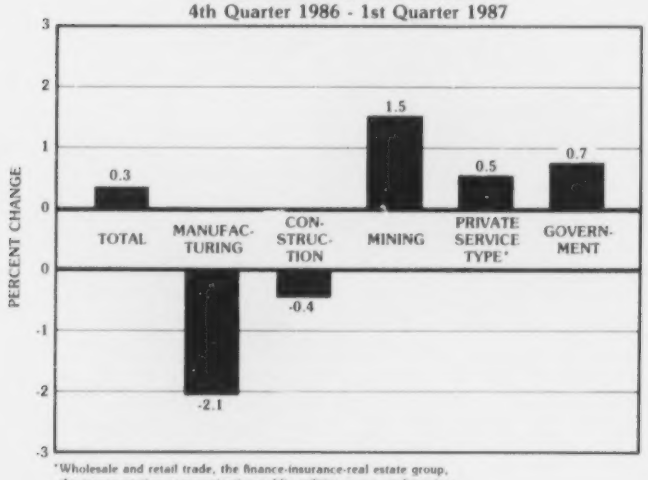
In Wyoming, payrolls declined in manufacturing and construction, and increased in all other sectors. Surprisingly, mining payrolls increased 1.5 percent for the quarter.

A comparison of the first quarter of 1986 and 1987 had the state's nonfarm personal income declining 8.3 percent, far and away the largest decline of any state. For the same period the nation's income increased 4.5 percent.

Regionally, nonfarm personal income in the Rocky Mountains was up 1.2 percent in the first quarter of 1987, just 0.3 percent lower than the nation's increase of 1.5 percent. In the Rocky Mountain Region, Idaho had an increase of 1.7 percent, Montana and Colorado increased at the national rate, and Utah and Wyoming had increases less than one percent.

Because farm income is subject to erratic changes, it is preferable to use nonfarm personal income to track current economic developments. Nonfarm income is total personal income less farm labor and proprietor's income.

WYOMING
PERCENT CHANGE IN
NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME
4th Quarter 1986 - 1st Quarter 1987



*Wholesale and retail trade, the finance-insurance-real estate group, the transportation-communication-public utilities group, and services.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, July, 1987.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS FIRST QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GRO-CERIES	HOUS-ING	UTIL.	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	95.2	96.1	83.3	96.1	91.8	102.3	102.8
Gillette	98.5	105.5	83.3	94.8	101.8	112.1	102.4
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	100.8	103.9	101.8	92.6	94.1	102.4	103.9
Denver, CO	102.9	95.6	116.0	88.3	108.3	114.5	97.7
Omaha, NE	98.0	89.0	96.7	87.1	101.1	93.0	107.8
Rapid City, SD	95.7	106.7	83.5	97.5	95.8	112.2	93.8
Salt Lake City, UT	98.8	96.5	90.3	89.[illegible]	100.8	105.4	107.3
Highest U.S. City	152.2 Boston MA	134.5 Anchorage AK	271.3 Boston MA	200.2 Suffolk Co NY	148.2 Juneau AK	224.8 Fairbanks AK	136.9 Fairbanks AK
Lowest U.S. City	87.9 Joplin MO	83.1 Joplin MO	71.6 Clannda IA	56.6 Seattle WA	71.5 Loveland CO	72.3 Kearney NE	86.7 Canton OH

Source: ACCRA*, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

"WHO'S MINDING THE KIDS?"

A recent Census Bureau report, "Who's Minding the Kids?", revealed that among women with children under 18, 62% (20 million including 8 million with children under 6), were in the labor force in 1985. This remarkable increase of mothers who work is a result of several factors such as changes in the attitudes of society toward working mothers, the desires of the women themselves, and increase in family responsibilities caused by change in marital status creating economic burdens on women with children.

The report indicates that of the 8 million preschool children, (0 to 4 years of age), of working women, 1.9 million (23 percent) were attending day care centers or preschools most of the time their mothers were at work. The remainder were primarily in supervised care in their own home, (31 percent), or in someone else's home, (37 percent) or were cared for by the mother herself while at work (8 percent).

The Census Bureau also surveyed mothers in attempt to estimate the incidence of child care-related disruptions in the daily work schedule among women. The results showed that work disruption resulting from failures in child care arrangements affected 5.5 percent of the 2.6 million working women.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1987	340.1	325.4	371.3	282.3	214.5	316.7	461.3
Annual % Change	3.7	5.1	2.8	3.1	4.9	2.6	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUN 1987[1]	MAY 1987[1]	JUN 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	253,393	243,918	258,851	3.9	- 2.1
Unemployment	18,587	19,036	21,494	- 2.4	- 13.5
Employed Labor Force	234,806	224,882	237,357	4.4	- 1.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	187,900	181,900	192,178	3.3	- 2.2
b. Agriculture[3]	13,983	10,358	14,245	35.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.3% 7.6%*	7.8% 7.6%*	8.3% 8.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.3% 6.1%*	6.1% 6.3%*	7.3% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.7%	3.3%	3.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 648.87	$ 610.64	$ 606.74	6.3	6.9
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	40.2	41.7	7.0	3.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.09	$ 15.19	$ 14.55	- 0.7	3.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	26,410	27,153	35,325	- 2.7	- 25.2
a. Initial	2,669	2,604	3,539	2.5	- 24.6
Weeks Compensated	22,181	25,213	29,559	- 12.0	- 25.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,515,585	$ 3,953,439	$ 4,838,378	- 11.0	- 27.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 158.04	$ 156.51	$ 163.31	1.0	- 3.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	3,702	5,859	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	3,242	4,135	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	2,464	3,914	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 522.91	$ 526.61	$ 523.33	- 0.7	- 0.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	42.4	41.9	- 1.2	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.48	$ 12.42	$ 12.49	0.5	- 0.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	340.1	338.7	327.9	0.4	3.7
Producer Prices, All Commodities	308.5	307.3	299.0	0.4	3.2
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	325.4	324.0	309.5	0.4	5.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUN 1987	MAY 1987	JUN 1986	%CHANGE MAY-JUN	%CHANGE JUN-JUN	JUN 1987	MAY 1987	JUN 1986	JUN 1987	MAY 1987	JUN 1986
Statewide	253,393	243,918	258,851	3.9	- 2.1	18,587	19,036	21,494	7.3	7.8	8.3
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.6	7.6	8.6
Albany	14,952	15,487	15,219	- 3.5	- 1.8	586	688	706	3.9	4.4	4.6
Big Horn	4,748	4,719	5,000	0.6	- 5.0	468	496	625	9.9	10.5	12.5
Campbell	15,299	15,370	17,309	- 0.5	- 11.6	1,405	1,501	1,858	9.2	9.8	10.7
Carbon	8,880	8,298	8,937	7.0	- 0.6	656	673	821	7.4	8.1	9.2
Converse	5,964	6,086	6,487	- 2.0	- 8.1	501	558	780	8.4	9.2	12.0
Crook	3,396	3,046	3,253	11.5	4.4	231	223	226	6.8	7.3	7.0
Fremont	16,516	16,369	16,594	0.9	- 0.5	1,511	1,564	1,863	9.1	9.6	11.2
Goshen	6,758	6,386	6,469	5.8	4.5	413	401	324	6.1	6.3	5.0
Hot Springs	2,983	2,851	3,131	4.6	- 4.7	211	194	290	7.1	6.8	9.3
Johnson	3,995	3,644	3,808	9.6	4.9	273	286	274	6.8	7.8	7.2
Laramie	36,300	35,616	35,912	1.9	1.1	2,060	1,955	1,909	5.7	5.5	5.3
Lincoln	8,692	8,306	10,848	4.6	- 19.9	776	712	888	8.9	8.6	8.2
Natrona	32,988	32,594	33,936	1.2	- 2.8	3,023	3,115	3,706	9.2	9.6	10.9
Niobrara	1,621	1,560	1,608	3.9	0.8	110	97	135	6.8	6.2	8.4
Park	14,594	13,227	15,125	10.3	- 3.5	814	883	1,330	5.6	6.7	8.8
Platte	4,358	4,273	4,340	2.0	0.4	319	291	302	7.3	6.8	7.0
Sheridan	12,423	12,696	12,626	- 2.2	- 1.6	843	875	845	6.8	6.9	6.7
Sublette	3,857	3,712	4,394	3.9	- 12.2	308	340	317	8.0	9.2	7.2
Sweetwater	22,930	22,304	21,999	2.8	4.2	1,919	1,949	1,744	8.4	8.7	7.9
Teton	12,921	8,523	11,927	51.6	8.3	365	398	397	2.8	4.7	3.3
Uinta	11,305	10,884	11,630	3.9	- 2.8	1,109	1,151	1,342	9.8	10.6	11.5
Washakie	4,558	4,404	4,861	3.5	- 6.2	431	411	477	9.5	9.3	9.8
Weston	3,355	3,566	3,437	- 5.9	- 2.4	255	276	336	7.6	7.7	9.8
United States									6.3	6.1	7.3
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.1	6.3	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1987[2]	MAY 1987[3]	JUN 1986	MAY 1987	JUN 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1987	to JUN 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	198.6	192.8	206.6	3.0	- 3.9
Manufacturing	8.0	7.8	8.0	2.6	0.0
Durable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	190.6	185.0	198.6	3.0	- 4.0
Mining	18.6	17.8	19.4	4.5	- 4.1
Contract Construction	15.7	14.6	18.8	7.5	- 16.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.1	13.9	14.3	1.4	- 1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Transportation except Railroads	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.6	44.1	47.1	3.4	- 3.2
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	- 5.9
Retail Trade	37.5	36.1	38.5	3.9	- 2.6
Food Stores	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 3.6
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 5.2
Eating & Drinking Places	14.8	13.8	14.9	7.2	- 0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.3	0.0	- 4.8
Services	35.5	32.8	36.2	8.2	- 1.9
Personal Services	1.7	1.8	1.9	- 5.6	- 10.5
Medical & Other Health Services	7.2	7.2	6.5	0.0	10.8
Government	53.2	53.9	54.5	- 1.3	- 2.4
Federal Government	7.5	7.3	8.0	2.7	- 6.2
State & Local Government	45.7	46.6	46.5	- 1.9	- 1.7
State Government	13.7	13.5	14.0	1.5	- 2.1
Local Government	32.0	33.0	32.6	- 3.0	- 1.8

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1987[2]	MAY 1987[3]	JUN 1986	MAY 1987	JUN 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1987	to JUN 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.1	29.6	1.4	- 3.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.3	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.2	26.9	28.2	1.1	- 3.6
Mining	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.2	- 10.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.2	2.6	4.6	- 11.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.8	1.9	11.1	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.2	8.6	0.0	- 4.6
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 7.1
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.7	5.1	1.8	13.7
Government	5.5	5.5	6.4	0.0	- 14.1
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.7	4.8	5.7	- 2.1	- 17.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.2	30.7	32.1	1.6	- 2.8
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.1	29.6	31.0	1.7	- 2.9
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	2.4	5.0	- 12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	- 3.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.4	7.7	1.4	- 2.6
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.7	6.6	6.9	1.5	- 2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.7	0.0	- 7.0
Government	10.7	10.4	10.5	2.9	1.9
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State & Local Government	7.8	7.6	7.9	2.6	- 1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 9 SEPT. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jun '87	Jul '87
Labor Force	253,682	246,735
Employment	235,074	229,517
Unemployment	18,608	17,218
Rate (Raw)	7.3	7.0
Rate (S.A.)	7.6	7.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.40	$14.42
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.2	39.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.1	6.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.44	$12.34
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	340.1	340.8
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.7	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wage Records Confirm Declining Economy
- Occupational Future
- Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families
- Wyoming Tax Collections

NATIONAL JOBLESS RATE AT 6.0 PERCENT

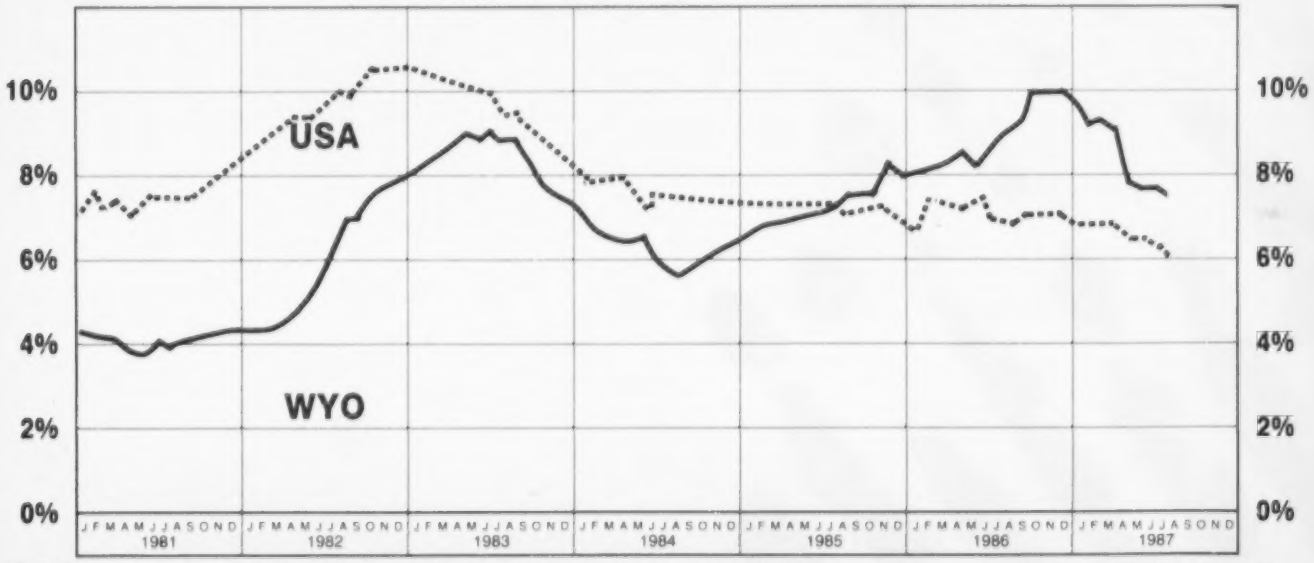
A record 112.7 million people, 63 percent of the non-institutional population, were working in July, an increase of 470,000 jobholders over June, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The number of jobless in July dropped by 36,000 from June to 7.2 million, the lowest since March of 1980. The civilian unemployment rate fell to 6.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, the lowest since December of 1979 when the rate was also 6.0 percent.

The U.S. unemployment rate has dropped a full percentage point from the 7.0 percent of July 1986 and 4.7 percentage points from a recession high of 10.7 percent in November and December of 1982.

The average duration of unemployment in July was 14.0 weeks, down from 15.1 weeks a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.5 PERCENT

Statewide July unemployment, seasonally adjusted, followed the national trend and dropped 0.1 percent from June to 7.5 percent. This compares to 9.0 percent in July of 1986. Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment stood at 7.0 percent in July, the lowest rate since October of 1985, over a year and a half ago when the rate registered 6.3 percent.

Wyoming's civilian labor force declined seasonally in July from June by almost 7,000, and was again down from July 1986 by almost 11,000, or 4.2 percent. Total employment in July, statewide, was down by more than 5,500 over-the-month, with much of the employment decline being reflected in local government, particularly in the furloughing of school employees for the summer. The statewide annual employment decline of over 6,500, 2.8 percent, compares to the national worker gain of 2.5 percent.

AREA TRENDS

In Wyoming, only Park and Teton counties indicated notable over-the-month labor force gains in July, due primarily to a healthy 1987 summer tourist season in which low gas prices have encouraged automobile travel. In fact, Teton County continued, for the second month in a row, with both the highest annual labor force growth rate and the lowest unemployment in the state.

Albany County, with July unemployment of only 4.2 percent, had the lowest unemployment after the Teton County rate of 2.6 percent. Park County followed with 5.4 percent.

All but four Wyoming counties experienced year-to-year declines in their labor force during July, those being Goshen, Johnson, Sweetwater and Teton. Lincoln and Sublette counties continue to reflect the highest losses in their labor force, due to the loss of employment in the construction industry. Teton County again enjoyed the largest annual labor force increase, 5.1 percent.

Natrona County continued with the largest number of jobseekers, more than 2,800, and an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent, down sharply from the 11.7 percent recorded in July 1986. While the state had no double digit unemployment, Big Horn and Uinta counties came close with rates of 9.7 and 9.6 percent.

OTHER STATES

During June, 1987, Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate again edged downward to 13th highest in the nation, second only to Colorado in the Rocky Mountain Region. Wyoming ranked 8th highest in the nation with a 9.0 percent annual average rate in 1986. In June, Alaska and Louisiana had the highest unemployment in the nation, both at 11.2 percent, and New Hampshire continued with the lowest rate of 2.5 percent.

WAGE RECORDS CONFIRM DECLINING ECONOMY

In comparing recently compiled First Quarter 1987 employment and payroll data with that of First Quarter 1986, the operative word was *down*! "Covered" data is the employment and wage records administered by the ESC under the unemployment insurance law.

Literally every facet of Wyoming's labor economics, employment and wages within each industrial category, showed a decline from the First Quarter 1986. For instance, average monthly employment, statewide, was down by almost 22,000 workers. That's a 12 percent drop over the last year. Total wages, statewide, was down by about $138,429,000. That's a 16 percent drop year-to-year.

In terms of lost jobs, the hardest hit industry was construction. Average employment in this industry was down by more than 7,700 workers from last year. Average employment in mining was down by almost 5,100. Wholesale and retail trade combined, lost over 5,300 workers year-to-year. Even the services industries lost well over 1,600 workers.

Statewide, in the First Quarter 1986, Wyoming's average covered monthly employment was 184,620. In the First Quarter 1987, average covered monthly employment had slumped to 162,687.

Looking at the statewide picture in regard to average weekly wages, we have declined by $15.79 per week from last year to $352.63 a week in the First Quarter 1987.

One final note . . . the total number of employing units in Wyoming at the end of the First Quarter 1987 stood at 15,493, that's a decline of 815 firms from the previous year.

OCCUPATIONAL FUTURE

According to a Bureau of Labor Statistics release, five occupational groups are projected to exceed the average growth in employment by the year 2000 (technicians and related support; service except private household; professional; sales; and executive, administrative, and managerial workers).

Only two occupational groups are projected to show absolute declines over the period--farming, forestry, and fishing workers and private household workers. In addition, below-average growth is projected for administrative support workers, including clerical; and precision production, craft, and repair workers.

When employment by major occupational group is distributed in 1986 and 2000 by the most prevalent 1986 educational level, the projections show growth in the share of jobs requiring most workers to have at least one year of college. There is a slight decline in the share of jobs where high school completion is the predominant education level. However, there is a sharp decline in the share of jobs from 1986 to 2000 where less than a high school education is currently the prevalent pattern.

In general, occupations in which current participants have the most education are projected to grow the most rapidly. However, those with less than a high school education face increasing difficulty in their job search and less opportunity for good pay and advancement.

Despite the faster than average growth in employment for occupations requiring a bachelor's or higher degree, the surplus of college graduates that began in the early 1970's is expected to continue through the end of the century. The gap between supply and demand for new college graduates is expected to narrow considerably as we move into the 1990's, in part because of the decline in the number of college graduates stemming from the population decline of individuals of college age.

U.S.A.'s TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS 1986-2000

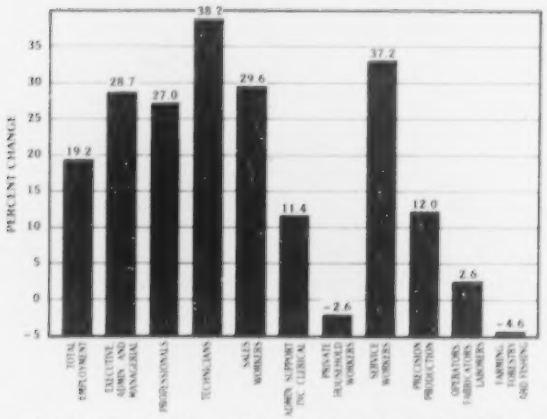
	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER CHANGE (thousands)
1. Computer Systems Analysts	75.6	251
2. Computer Programmers	69.9	335
3. Guards	48.3	383
4. Electrical and Electronic Engineers	47.8	192
5. Computer Operator, Except Peripheral Equipment	47.2	124
6. Waiters and Waitresses	44.2	752
7. Sales Agents, Real Estate	43.9	138
8. Registered Nurses	43.6	612
9. Receptionists and Information Clerks	41.4	282
10. Accountants and Auditors	39.8	376

U.S.A.'s BOTTOM TEN OCCUPATIONS 1986 - 2000

	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER CHANGE (thousands)
1. Electrical and Electronic Assemblers	-53.7	-134
2. Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	-33.6	-143
3. Farm Operators and Managers	-21.3	-285
4. Farm Workers	-20.3	-190
5. Sewing Machine Operators, Garments	-14.5	- 92
6. Typists and Word Processors	-13.9	-140
7. Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	-12.0	- 25
8. College and University Faculty	- 4.2	- 32
9. Private Household Workers	- 2.6	- 26
10. Machinists	- 1.5	- 5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNITED STATES PERCENT CHANGE BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 1986 and Projected to 2000



Prepared By: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, September, 1987.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES: SECOND QUARTER 1987

The number of families with employed members rose by nearly 1.1 million over the year ended in the second quarter of 1987, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Family earnings also grew rapidly, with the median reaching $572 a week in the second quarter, 6.5 percent more than a year earlier. Other second-quarter highlights follow.

—Of the nation's 64 million families, 81 percent (51.9 million) contained at least one employed member. In 48 million, someone worked full time.

—Although married-couple families comprised most of the over-the-year gain in the number with employed members, families maintained by men or women with no spouses—which together comprise about a fifth of all families—accounted for two-fifths of the increase.

—Unemployed persons were found in about 5.8 million families, 540,000 fewer than in the same period a year earlier. There was at least one employed person in 71 percent of these families.

—Of the 31.9 million families with children under the age of 18, the mother was employed outside the home in three-fifths of them. This represented an increase of about a million employed mothers over the year. Nearly half this increase occurred among mothers with pre-school children.

—Median weekly earnings of families with two or more wage and salary workers ($741) continued to be about double those of families with only one earner ($353).

WYOMING TAX COLLECTIONS

For the year ending March, 1987, Wyoming had total tax collections of $619,731,000. That's down 22.1 percent when compared to the March, 1986 figure. Except for Alaska, whose total tax collections declined 36.2 percent, Wyoming saw the greatest decline, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

WYOMING Collections of Selected State Taxes Year Ending March, 1987

	12-Month Period Thousand Dollars	Percent change from Year ending March, 1986
Total Tax Collections	$619,731	-22.1
General Sales and Gross Receipts	155,202	-18.1
Motor Fuel Sales	33,472	-16.9
Tobacco Product Sales	4,412	- 3.2
Alcoholic Beverage Sales	1,325	- 7.4
Motor Vehicle and Operators License	27,960	-17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
July 1987	340.8	325.1	372.5	283.5	210.5	318.5	464.1
Annual % Change	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	6.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUL 1987[1]	JUN 1987[1]	JUL 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	246,735	253,682	257,664	- 2.7	- 4.2
Unemployment	17,218	18,608	21,611	- 7.5	- 20.3
Employed Labor Force	229,517	235,074	236,053	- 2.4	- 2.8
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	180,000	187,900	184,706	- 4.2	- 2.5
b. Agriculture[3]	12,585	13,983	12,821	- 10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.0% 7.5%*	7.3% 7.6%*	8.4% 9.0%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.1% 6.0%*	6.3% 6.1%*	7.0% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.4%	2.7%	3.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 569.59	$ 607.68	$ 607.56	- 6.3	- 6.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	42.2	41.5	- 6.4	- 4.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.42	$ 14.40	$ 14.64	0.1	- 1.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	20,017	26,410	37,121	- 24.2	- 46.1
a. Initial	2,483	2,669	4,535	- 7.0	- 45.2
Weeks Compensated	18,913	22,181	33,177	- 14.7	- 43.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,986,411	$ 3,515,585	$ 5,443,462	- 15.1	- 45.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.52	$ 158.04	$ 163.73	- 0.3	- 3.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	4,675	06/86 5,859	XXX	- 20.2
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	4,178	06/86 4,135	XXX	1.0
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	3,759	06/86 3,914	XXX	- 4.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 526.92	$ 527.46	$ 517.09	- 0.1	1.9
Average Weekly Hours	42.7	42.4	41.4	0.7	3.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.34	$ 12.44	$ 12.49	- 0.8	- 1.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	340.8	340.1	328.0	0.2	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.2	308.5	297.4	0.6	4.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	325.1	325.4	312.2	- 0.1	4.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986	%CHANGE JUN-JUL	%CHANGE JUL-JUL	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986
Statewide	246,735	253,682	257,664	- 2.7	- 4.2	17,218	18,608	21,611	7.0	7.3	8.4
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.5	7.6	9.0
Albany	14,383	14,969	14,696	- 3.9	- 2.1	608	586	636	4.2	3.9	4.3
Big Horn	4,453	4,762	4,878	- 6.5	- 8.7	432	468	655	9.7	9.8	13.4
Campbell	14,545	15,308	16,753	- 5.0	- 13.2	1,290	1,414	1,850	8.9	9.2	11.0
Carbon	8,774	8,898	9,001	- 1.4	- 2.5	629	659	749	7.2	7.4	8.3
Converse	5,657	5,965	6,332	- 5.2	- 10.7	421	501	746	7.4	8.4	11.8
Crook	3,142	3,406	3,144	- 7.8	- 0.1	176	231	223	5.6	6.8	7.1
Fremont	15,628	16,573	16,128	- 5.7	- 3.1	1,350	1,514	1,788	8.6	9.1	11.1
Goshen	6,239	6,777	6,176	- 7.9	1.0	379	413	374	6.1	6.1	6.1
Hot Springs	2,998	2,985	3,146	0.4	- 4.7	226	211	253	7.5	7.1	8.0
Johnson	3,762	4,004	3,659	- 6.0	2.8	209	274	273	5.6	6.8	7.5
Laramie	35,192	36,256	36,696	- 2.9	- 4.1	1,926	2,062	1,813	5.5	5.7	4.9
Lincoln	8,300	8,698	10,182	- 4.5	- 18.5	635	776	957	7.7	8.9	9.4
Natrona	32,331	33,074	33,736	- 2.2	- 4.2	2,848	3,024	3,942	8.8	9.1	11.7
Niobrara	1,484	1,623	1,532	- 8.6	- 3.1	84	110	124	5.7	6.8	8.1
Park	14,843	14,675	15,514	1.1	- 4.3	802	818	1,258	5.4	5.6	8.1
Platte	4,143	4,374	4,219	- 5.3	- 1.8	307	319	320	7.4	7.3	7.6
Sheridan	12,353	12,501	12,511	- 1.2	- 1.3	816	843	785	6.6	6.7	6.3
Sublette	3,719	3,866	4,401	- 3.8	- 15.5	251	308	267	6.7	8.0	6.1
Sweetwater	22,570	22,759	22,303	- 0.8	1.2	1,809	1,916	2,016	8.0	8.4	9.0
Teton	13,311	12,951	12,671	2.8	5.1	345	365	393	2.6	2.8	3.1
Uinta	11,004	11,312	11,557	- 2.7	- 4.8	1,052	1,109	1,377	9.6	9.8	11.9
Washakie	4,547	4,584	4,986	- 0.8	- 8.8	385	432	449	8.5	9.4	9.0
Weston	3,359	3,362	3,440	- 0.1	- 2.4	237	255	362	7.1	7.6	10.5
United States									6.1	6.3	7.0
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.0	6.1	7.0

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUL 1987[2]	JUN 1987[1]	JUL 1986	JUN 1987	JUL 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JUL 1987	to JUL 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.3	198.8	204.5	- 1.3	- 4.0
Manufacturing	8.2	8.0	8.1	2.5	1.2
Durable Goods	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.1	190.8	196.4	- 1.4	- 4.2
Mining	18.2	18.3	19.2	- 0.5	- 5.2
Contract Construction	15.9	15.4	19.7	3.2	- 19.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.0	13.9	14.4	0.7	- 2.8
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	- 9.1
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.2	45.7	47.5	1.1	- 2.7
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.6	0.0	- 7.0
Retail Trade	38.2	37.7	39.0	1.3	- 2.0
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.7	0.0	- 3.5
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.7	5.6	6.0	1.8	- 5.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.0	14.8	15.0	1.3	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.3	0.0	- 4.8
Services	36.7	36.1	36.9	1.7	- 0.5
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	7.4	7.3	6.6	1.4	12.1
Government	49.1	53.3	50.4	- 7.9	- 2.6
Federal Government	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	- 2.5
State & Local Government	41.2	45.5	42.3	- 9.4	- 2.6
State Government	13.0	13.2	13.6	- 1.5	- 4.4
Local Government	28.1	32.3	28.7	- 13.0	- 2.1

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUL 1987[2]	JUN 1987[3]	JUL 1986	JUN 1987	JUL 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JUL 1987	to JUL 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.4	28.6	28.8	- 0.7	- 1.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.0	27.3	27.5	- 1.1	- 1.8
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 7.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.3	- 4.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	- 2.3
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 7.1
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.8	5.0	0.0	16.0
Government	5.1	5.6	5.7	- 8.9	- 10.5
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.5	4.9	5.0	- 8.2	- 10.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.5	31.1	31.8	- 1.9	- 4.1
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.4	30.0	30.7	- 2.0	- 4.2
Contract Construction	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 16.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 3.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.7	7.5	7.7	2.7	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.8	6.7	6.9	1.5	- 1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.5	5.4	5.9	1.9	- 6.8
Government	9.7	10.5	10.0	- 7.9	- 3.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State & Local Government	6.9	7.7	7.3	- 10.4	- 5.5

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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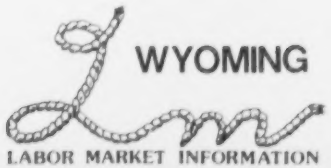

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